NORTHERN MANITOBA
A BENCHMARK REPORT

NORTHERN MANITOBA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Northern Manitoba

A Benchmark Report

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COMMUNITIES OF NORTHERN MANITOBA

1. Churchill
2. Fort Churchill First Nation
3. Northlands First Nation
4. Barren Lands First Nation
5. Brochet
6. Lynn Lake
7. Leaf Rapids
8. South Indian Lake
9. Gillam
10. Split Lake First Nation
11. York Factory First Nation
12. Fox Lake First Nation
13. Ilford
14. War Lake First Nation
15. Shamattawa First Nation
16. Nelson House First Nation
17. Nelson House
18. Thompson
19. Mystery Lake (LGD)
20. Pikwitonei
21. Thicket Portage
22. Oxford House First Nation
23. Oxford House
24. God's River First Nation
25. God's Lake First Nation
26. Gods Lake Narrows
27. Red Sucker Lake
28. Red Sucker Lake First Nation
29. Garden Hill First Nation
30. Wasagamach First Nation
31. St. Theresa Point First Nation
32. St. Theresa Point
33. Island Lake
34. Norway House Indian Band
35. Norway House
36. Cross Lake
37. Cross Lake First Nation
38. Wabowden
39. Granville Lake
40. Pukatawagan
41. Snow Lake
42. Herb Lake Landing
43. Sherridon
44. Cranberry Portage
45. Flin Flon
46. Wanless
47. Cormorant
48. Moose Lake First Nation
49. Moose Lake
50. Chemawawin First Nation
51. Easterville
52. Grand Rapids First Nation
53. Grand Rapids
54. The Pas
55. The Pas Indian Band
56. Carrot Valley
57. Warren's Landing
58. Big Black River
59. Poplarville
60. Poplar River First Nation
61. Berens River First Nation
62. Berens River
63. Bloodvein First Nation
64. Long Body Creek
65. Little Grand Rapids First Nation
66. Little Grand Rapids
67. Pauingassi First Nation
68. Matheson Island
69. Pine Dock
70. Loon Straits
71. Aghaming
72. Hollow Water First Nation
73. Seymourville
74. Manigotagan
75. Bissett
76. Little Black River First Nation
77. Fisher Bay
78. Fisher River First Nation
79. Dallas/Red Rose
80. Peguis First Nation
81. Harwill
82. Jackhead First Nation
83. Princess Harbour
84. Lake St. Martin First Nation
85. Little Saskatchewan First Nation
86. Fairford First Nation
87. Crane River
88. Crane River First Nation
89. Homebrook
90. Waterhen First Nation
91. Mallard
92. Rock Ridge
93. Salt Point
94. Waterhen
95. Meadow Portage
96. Spence Lake
97. Camperville
98. Pine Creek First Nation
99. Duck Bay
100. Shoal River First Nation
101. Pelican Rapids
102. Dawson Bay
103. Baden
104. Powell
105. Barrows
106. Red Deer Lake
107. National Mills
108. Westgate
109. Indian Birch First Nation
110. Dauphin River
111. Dauphin River First Nation

Where a First Nation has more than one Reserve, the most heavily populated or "main" Reserve is noted on the map.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

This report focuses on the state of the Northern Manitoba economy. It is intended as a benchmark against which change can be measured in the future as the Commission's Sustainable Economic Development Plan is implemented.

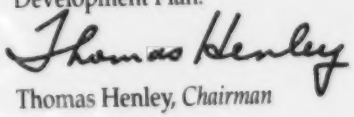
The report looks at the economy from the standpoint of northerners: who they are, where they live, what income levels they earn, and how they make a living. It also examines the diversity of the North. The report looks at the role that governments and non-governmental organizations have played, and continue to play, in the northern economy.

The area defined by the Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission as "Northern Manitoba" is that area served by the Manitoba Department of Northern Affairs. This area is divided from southern Manitoba by a diagonal line that crosses from west to east just south of Overflowing River, Pelican Rapids, Camperville, Crane River, Fisher Bay and Little Black River. Everything North of this line is considered to be "Northern Manitoba".

The North includes a wide variety of natural regions extending from the Western Upland and Aspen/Oak Parkland in the southwest through Manitoba Lowlands and Pre–Cambrian Boreal Forest in the eastern and central regions and giving way to Hudson Bay Lowland, Northern Transition Forest and Arctic Tundra on the Hudson Bay coast. The region features many of Manitoba's lakes and streams, and three of its major rivers: the Saskatchewan, the Nelson and the Churchill. Northern Manitoba extends over 400,000 square kilometres of land area and includes 111 identifiable communities as of 1992. The area occupies roughly 80% of the total land area of the Province and is home to almost 8% of Manitoba's population.

The Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission has taken a community-based approach to its work. Some 278 presentations from 43 communities were received by the Commission, and will form the basis for the Sustainable Economic Development Plan which the Commission is mandated to produce. The vision of Northern Manitoba's people will be one that will enable and empower the northern people to work together to address the challenges and opportunities as the North and its economy adjust to a changing global marketplace. The Plan will ensure that the needs of northern people are given high priority, while recognizing the North's contribution and importance to the overall provincial economy.

This report is intended to provide a factual basis upon which people in their communities can address questions of policy. The Commission welcomes any comments or feedback related to this Benchmark Report and looks forward to working with Northerners in the months ahead in the finalization of a Sustainable Economic Development Plan.



Thomas Henley, *Chairman*

DATA LIMITATIONS

This Benchmark Report has been prepared using available sources of information regarding the Northern region. Information on Northern Manitoba is limited. Little information is collected on the administrative region defined for the purposes of the Commission's work on Northern Manitoba.

A wide variety of sources were canvassed for the purposes of this Benchmark Report. The most consistent and reliable source of data has been the Census of Canada. Where 1991 Census data have been available, these have been included in the report; most of the data are from the 1986 Census. A number of other sources have been used to supplement Census data.

The report has been structured in such a way as to make the maximum use of the Census data and to fulfill its primary purpose as a Benchmark Report; i.e., one that can be easily updated from time to time as more information is released from the current Census and other sources, and as the updates are reviewed in five and ten years' time.

Each data set has its strengths and weaknesses. Even information as basic as population of communities in Northern Manitoba varies among sources, and precision is difficult. The Benchmark Report has attempted to provide as clear a picture as possible about the state of the Northern economy in 1992, and has been cognizant of the limitations of data in drawing conclusions.

This Benchmark Report is compiled from three Technical Reports:

#1 The Northern Economy

#2 Comparison of the Industrial Economy and the Traditional Economy in Northern Manitoba

#3 Role of Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations in Northern Economic Activity

PREFACE
TWO VIEWS OF THE NORTH

"Fly in a light plane north of The Pas on a summer evening and you will be struck by a sense of virgin wilderness; a vast panorama of lakes and forests stretching out to the far horizon. This, you might be moved to think, is the true wilderness. Nature unspoiled with nothing left behind to mark man's passage but a fast fading footprint.

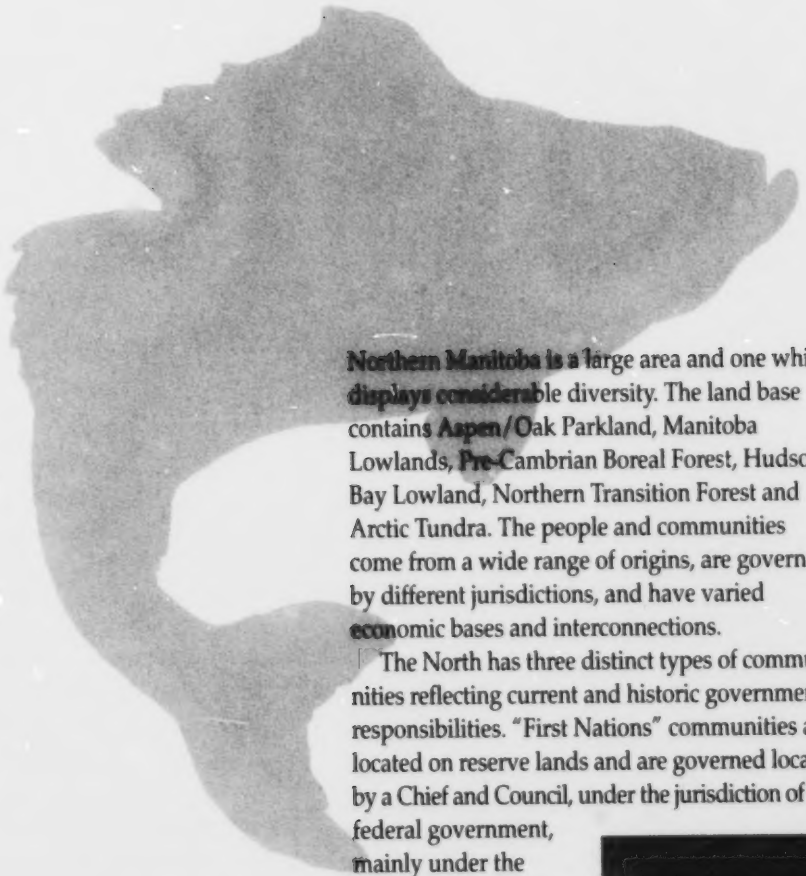
But take that same flight on a late winter afternoon, when the sun casts blue shadows across the snowbound landscape and you will see a far different picture. Snowmobile tracks cut spiderwebs through lake and forest and run helter-skelter off as far as the eye can see. Ice fishing shacks form small communities on the larger lakes and even dot the more remote ones. Clear cut areas etch white squares in the dark forest. Survey and claim lines compete with winter roads for the eye's attention. Hydro towers march like soldiers over rock ridges and off into the distance. A human presence is everywhere.

These two views of the North, one of virgin wilderness and one of people on the land, have now arrived at the centre of the northern development question."

A Northern Resident

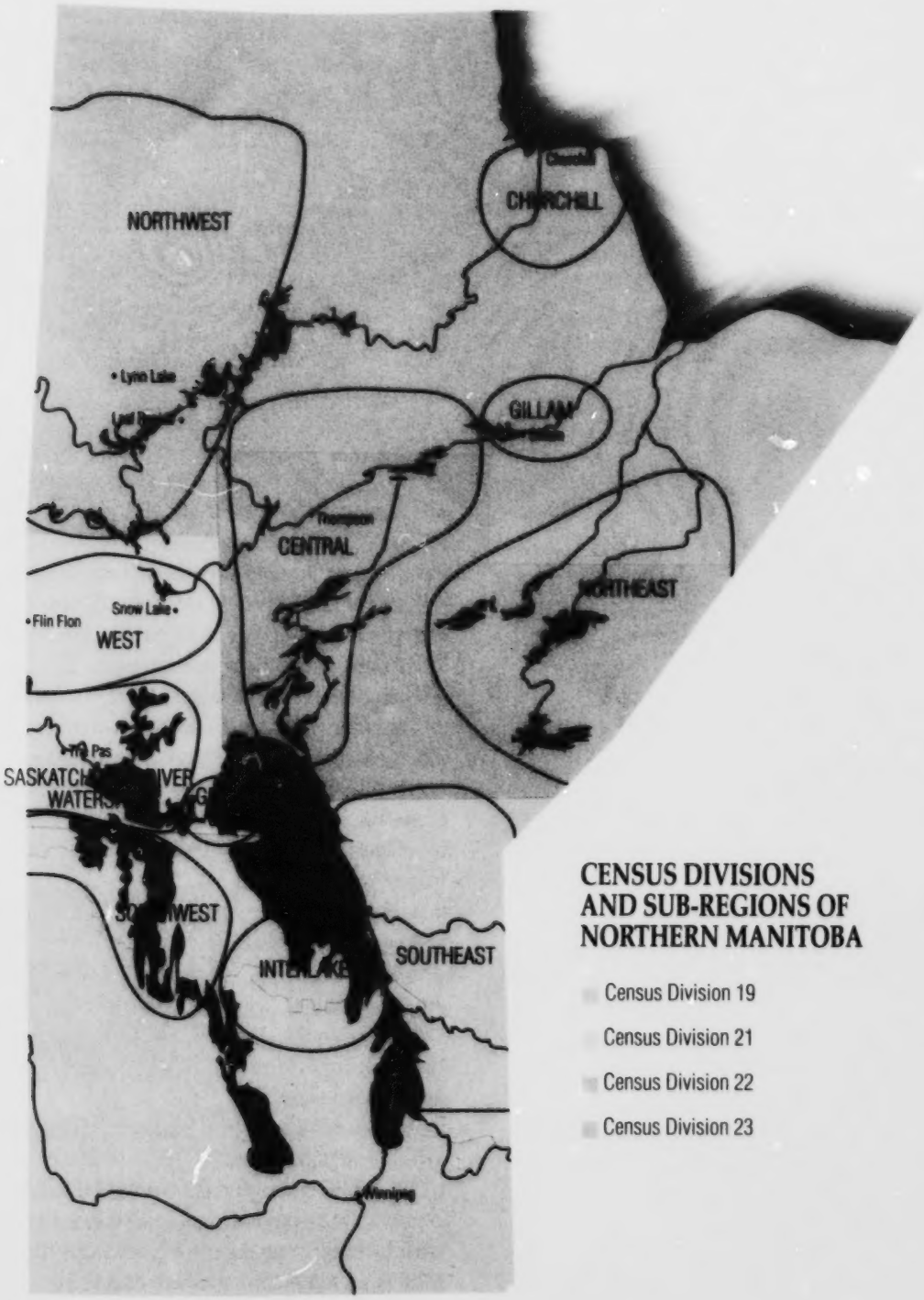
The Diversity of Northern Manitoba

THE DIVERSITY OF NORTHERN MANITOBA



Northern Manitoba is a large area and one which displays considerable diversity. The land base contains Aspen/Oak Parkland, Manitoba Lowlands, Pre-Cambrian Boreal Forest, Hudson Bay Lowland, Northern Transition Forest and Arctic Tundra. The people and communities come from a wide range of origins, are governed by different jurisdictions, and have varied economic bases and interconnections.

The North has three distinct types of communities reflecting current and historic government responsibilities. "First Nations" communities are located on reserve lands and are governed locally by a Chief and Council, under the jurisdiction of the federal government, mainly under the **Indian Act**. "Northern Affairs" communities are governed by a local Community Committee or Community Council under the jurisdiction of the provincial **Northern Affairs Act**. What this report has termed "Industrial" communities are also under provincial jurisdiction, but are typically incorporated communities with the same privileges and responsibilities under the **Municipal Act** as their southern counterparts.



CENSUS DIVISIONS AND SUB-REGIONS OF NORTHERN MANITOBA

- Census Division 19
- Census Division 21
- Census Division 22
- Census Division 23

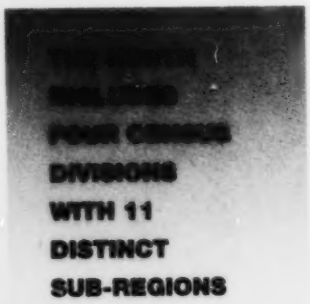
Wherever possible, this report provides comparisons of population, income and other characteristics which show differences among First Nations, Northern Affairs and Industrial communities of the North.

The report also provides charts, tables and graphs to show differences among the four Census Divisions of the North. The map identifies 11 identifiable sub-regions within these Census Divisions; sub-regions are based upon present linkages among communities and characteristics of local economies. A description of each Census Division and the sub-regions that exist within it follows.

The most southern part of the region is included in Census Division 19, with three distinct sub-regions: the Southeast sub-region, the Interlake sub-region, and the Southwest sub-region. First Nations and Northern Affairs communities in each sub-region of Census Division 19 have no significant connections with other sub-regions of this Census Division, or with other parts of the North. There are no Industrial communities in Census Division 19. This Census Division provides an example of First Nations and Northern Affairs community conditions without the economic influences of an Industrial community.

The mid-west part of the North is included in Census Division 21, with three sub-regions: the West sub-region, which includes Flin Flon and Snow Lake; the Saskatchewan River Watershed sub-region, which includes The Pas and the LGD of Consol (Carrot Valley); and the Grand Rapids sub-region. These three sub-regions have some linkages with each other, as well as with Thompson in the Central sub-region. Almost 80% of the Census Division 21 population lives in seven Municipalities and LGDs. The economic base varies widely among these communities, covering mining, forestry, agriculture and hydro-electric power generation.

The central part of the North is included in Census Division 22, with two sub-regions: the Central sub-region, which includes Thompson, and the Northeast sub-region, where almost all of the population lives in First Nations and Northern Affairs communities without all weather road access. This Census Division displays considerable diversity in community sizes, origins, jurisdictions, degrees of isolation and economic bases.

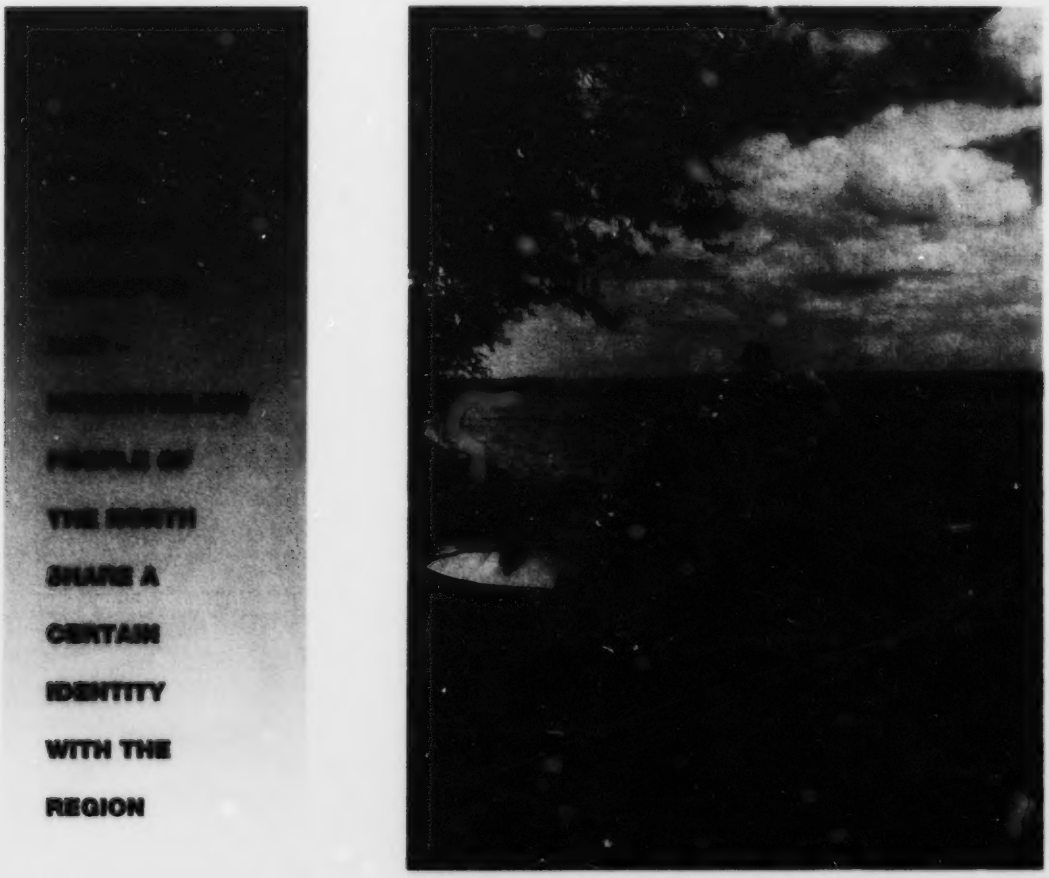


The balance of the North is included in Census Division 23, with three sub-regions: the Northwest sub-region which includes Lynn Lake and Leaf Rapids; the Gillam sub-region; and the Churchill sub-region. Few, if any, economic linkages exist among these sub-regions. Almost all of the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities in this Census Division, as well as the community of Churchill, are without all weather road access. The economic base varies among the Industrial communities, and includes mining, hydro-electric power generation, deep sea port activities and tourism.

The diversity of Northern Manitoba means the region is not a single, cohesive economic unit. Visible trade or other linkages do not exist among the sub-regions. Examining the four Census Divisions provides some indication of the differences throughout this vast region; however, Census Division data, in many instances, also obscure significant differences in economic conditions among sub-regions and communities within the same Census Division.

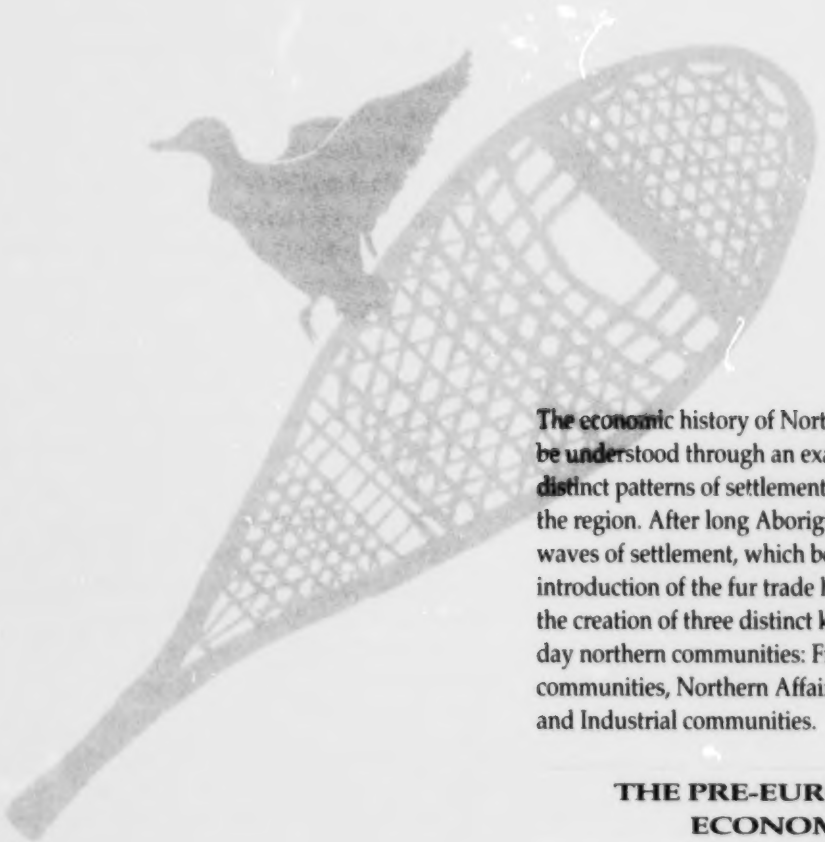
THE DIVERSITY OF NORTHERN MANITOBA

Northern Manitoba is a vast territory. Given the distances, northerners have limited opportunities to come together to forge common outlooks, ideas and plans. Nevertheless, the people of the North to some extent share a common identity – an identity forged by factors such as a certain connection with the northern environment and a common feeling of isolation from decision-making that affects their day-to-day lives.



Northern Manitoba's Economic History

NORTHERN MANITOBA'S ECONOMIC HISTORY



The economic history of Northern Manitoba can be understood through an examination of the distinct patterns of settlement that occurred in the region. After long Aboriginal use successive waves of settlement, which began with the introduction of the fur trade have resulted in the creation of three distinct kinds of present-day northern communities: First Nations communities, Northern Affairs communities and Industrial communities.

THE PRE-EUROPEAN ECONOMY

The Aboriginal people have been in Manitoba since time immemorial. Early archaeological theories suggested that the Cree, Assiniboine and Ojibway peoples were the first to come to Manitoba from the southeast. More recent evidence, however, suggests that the Algonkian, Iroquoian and Siouan peoples were the first to arrive and they came from the southwest.

The Cree Nation , primarily a woodland people, is one of the largest, if not the largest Aboriginal group in Canada. There are Cree people all across Northern Canada from Quebec to British Columbia.

CURRENT ABORIGINAL GROUPINGS IN NORTHERN MANITOBA

Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, the Cree inhabited that part of Manitoba between the current International boundary and the Nelson River.

The Cree were closely allied with the Assiniboine Nation in Manitoba. Early contact between the Aboriginal people and European explorers such as Kelsey and La Verendrye indicated that the Assiniboine Nation had moved into Manitoba as far north as Cedar Lake and The Pas by the 1700s.

The Ojibway people also played a significant role in the early settlement patterns of Northern Manitoba. By the late 1700s,the Ojibway were living in all but southwestern Manitoba and as far north as about the 53rd parallel.

In the far north of the province the Athapaskan group of people known as the Chipewyan, although originally as far south as the north shore of the Nelson River, by 1800 occupied a territory roughly north and west of the Churchill River.

Some of these Aboriginal people carried on a form of trading prior to the arrival of Europeans. For example, although written evidence of the practice is not available, oral history in The Pas area tells of people of the North and West trading with the people of the lower Saskatchewan River for maple sugar from the trees along that more southerly river. In addition, by the time Europeans began to visit the shores of Hudson Bay, the Aboriginal people there were quite familiar with the practice of trading among different groups. This was particularly true of the Woodland Cree who had already traded with French Coureurs de Bois in the southeast of Manitoba and in the James Bay area of Ontario.

THE FUR TRADE

Commercial trade between Europeans and Aboriginal people in the region began with the establishment of York Fort by the Hudson's Bay Company on Hudson Bay. The Company's original intention was to operate the fur trade solely out of York Fort and to encourage the Aboriginal people to descend the Hayes and/or the Nelson River to trade with the Company on the coast. This plan did not succeed because of the increasing competition from the rival Northwest Company. This formidable competitor, operating out of Montreal and running fur brigades through the Winnipeg River and Lake Superior-St.Lawrence River system, was already established in the lower Saskatchewan River area and posed a threat to the whole of the western trading area.

The first inland post in Northern Manitoba was Oxford House on the Hayes River. This was quickly followed by the establishment of a post at Norway House. The Hudson's Bay Company also established posts at Nelson House and Island Lake in about the same time period. Other posts were established as the Hudson's Bay Company went further afield, and although the fur trade is usually considered to have been fully developed in the 1700s, it was in fact an expanding industry that experienced a steady increase of territory and influence over about a 200 year period.

With the establishment of inland forts by the Hudson's Bay Company, the role of York Fort altered drastically. No longer a trading post to which Aboriginal people came to trade, it became instead the supply centre for a large network of inland posts. Such a change had an immediate impact on the economic opportunities available to the York Factory people.

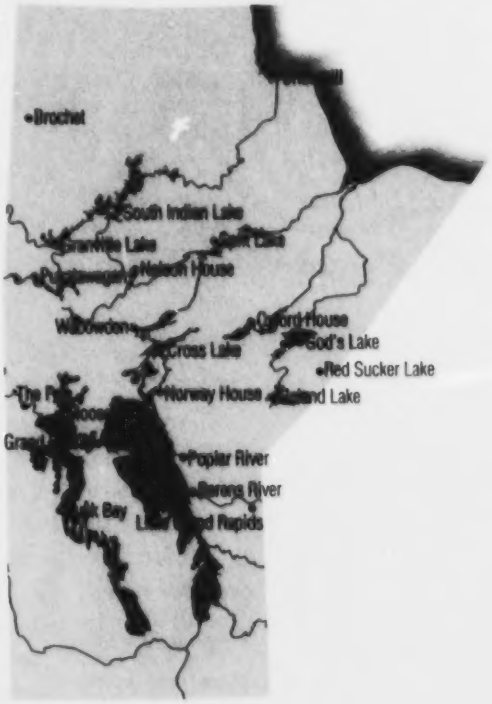
When trade at the Fort began to decline the Aboriginal people moved into the interior to work in the vast transportation system associated with the inland forts. Split Lake, for example, traces the origins of large numbers of its people to these "Homeguard Cree" who traded directly with the Hudson's Bay Company at the coast.

York Fort closed its doors in 1957, and the last remaining residents were left without an economic base. The York Factory First Nation was moved inland, by the Department of Indian Affairs, to York Landing near Split Lake in 1957.

Not all of the First Nations communities were established during the height of the fur trade. As the resources necessary to a resource harvesting and gathering economy became too limited to support an existing community's growing population, family groups moved out to find more resource rich locations. The community of South Indian Lake originated in this way, as family groups from the Nelson House First Nation moved there to seek better resources. According to one source, the Pukatawagan community originated in the same way with the members of the Mathias Colomb First Nation, coming originally from the Pelican Narrows area of northeastern Saskatchewan.

Even after the initial establishment of settlements, most Aboriginal people moved in a "seasonal round" to trap, hunt, fish and gather for their living. Treaties, and later schools and health care encouraged Aboriginal people to live in settlements for longer periods of time.

NORTHERN MANITOBA COMMUNITIES ORIGINATING FROM FUR TRADE



METIS DISPERSALS

THE METIS "DISPERSALS" AND THE NON-STATUS PEOPLE

The Metis people have played an important role in the settlement of Northern Manitoba. Following the troubles at Red River in 1870 and the rebellion in the Northwest in 1885, there was a general "dispersal" of Metis people to the North, with a significant number of Metis families moving north and northwest in Manitoba. These groups not only formed some of the major Metis settlements in the Interlake and Southwest sub-regions of Northern Manitoba, but they moved as far north as The Pas. Subsequently, many Metis people became labourers for the Canadian National Railway and helped build the rail line to Churchill. In the process, they founded a series of small Metis communities along the railway which are still in existence today.

A third group of Aboriginal people – the non-status Indians – also live in the North. At Norway House, for example, oral history suggests that some judgements about status under the Treaties were made based on location of residences. Other people were disenfranchised over the years for a variety of reasons and Bill C-31 was aimed at redressing some of these problems. Often, these non-status people live in settlements adjacent to First Nations.

These factors: dispersals of Metis people, the creation of large numbers of "non-status" people under the Treaties, and the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, have in one way or the other contributed to the creation of most of the present-day Northern Affairs communities.

THE INDUSTRIAL NORTH

The next distinct pattern of settlement related to the development of the northern economy began in the early 1900s in what might be called the industrialization of Northern Manitoba. Of the communities designated as "industrial", many have their origins in the mining industry, two are the result of hydro-electric power development, one has the only agricultural base of any significance in the northern part of the region, and some have seen a variety of economic activities. The Pas and Churchill, along with Gillam and Grand Rapids, have traditional as well as industrial patterns of development.

The Pas

The Pas is one of the oldest surviving communities in Western Canada. In 1691, when Henry Kelsey visited the area, the site of present-day The Pas was already an important campsite of the Cree people. It is one of the few Northern Manitoba settlements to have experienced many phases of settlement: an important Aboriginal site, a fur trading post, and an industrial centre. In 1741, The Pas became established as a trading centre until about 1907 when the railroad from Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan, en route to Hudson Bay, finally reached The Pas. Industrialization began in 1910, when Herman Finger established the Finger Lumber Company there. The town was incorporated in 1912.

The Pas has had a major forestry complex since the late 1960s, and is adjacent to the only significant agricultural development in the northern part of the region.

Churchill

Churchill was established as a post of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1686. The post, known as Churchill Factory, was occupied until the present Hudson's Bay store was built on the new townsite of Churchill in 1932, three years after the completion of the Hudson's Bay Railroad. The first section of a large grain terminal was completed in 1931 and the first steamers transported grain from Churchill to London and Amsterdam in that year.

From the Second World War until well into the 1960s Churchill had a large military establishment located at nearby Fort Churchill. Churchill's development has included roles as trading centre, grain terminus, military base and supply and service centre to the Eastern Arctic.

Grand Rapids

Archaeological findings indicate that the Grand Rapids site has been used since about 2500 BC. Like The Pas and Churchill, Grand Rapids developed from a pre-European Aboriginal site to an important centre during the fur trade. It remained as a fur trade community until the early 1960s when Manitoba Hydro constructed its first major hydro-electric power development in the North there.

Gillam

Gillam began as a fur trading post and subsequently developed into a railway divisional point in the 1930s. Since the mid-1960s, its economy has been tied mainly to hydro-electric power development, including construction and operation of three large generating stations located in close proximity to the community.

Flin Flon and Snow Lake

Of the five present-day mining communities: Flin Flon, Snow Lake, Lynn Lake, Leaf Rapids and Thompson, Flin Flon is the oldest surviving community still actively engaged in mining. Other communities like Sherridon, Herb Lake and Bissett were established for mines which have since closed.

The discovery of the Flin Flon ore body occurred in 1915. Twelve years later the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company was formed. The community of Flin Flon began in 1929 and was incorporated in 1933. Like the mining communities to follow, Flin Flon had a population composed mainly of migrants from the south in Canada and immigrants from Europe.

Currently, mining in the Snow Lake area is confined to the community of Snow Lake.

Lynn Lake and Leaf Rapids

Lynn Lake and Leaf Rapids have their economic roots in Sherridon. Sherridon, the original site of the Sherritt-Gordon Mines operation in Northern Manitoba, actually began as a community in 1929. In 1952, since the ore body at Sherridon had been exhausted, nearly the entire community, including most of the housing stock, was moved to Lynn Lake. In the mid-1980s Lynn Lake's main ore body began to be exhausted. At the present time there are no operating mines adjacent to this community.

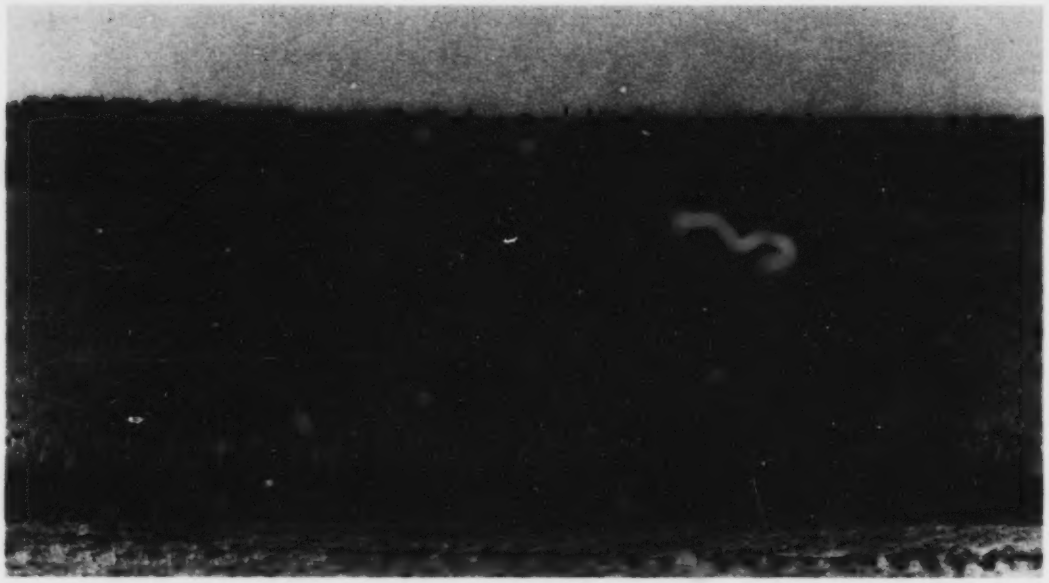
In the early 1970s Sherritt-Gordon Mines expanded its operations to Leaf Rapids where a new townsite was created.

Thompson

The City of Thompson, the largest of the mining communities and the largest community in Northern Manitoba, began as a mining camp in the mid-1950s. By 1958, construction of the city began. Thompson's large size made it a regional service and shopping centre as well as a mining community. Thompson has received people from Southern Canada and from points outside the country.

More recently Aboriginal organizations, businesses and population have become established in Thompson. The development of Thompson is different than other communities in the region. While many northern communities began as Aboriginal hunting and fishing sites, and eventually trading post communities were supplemented by non-Aboriginal and Metis migrants, Thompson began essentially as a non-Aboriginal community and is now receiving Aboriginal migrants.

The LGD of Mystery Lake serves the area immediately adjacent to Thompson.



Local Government District of Consol

The Local Government District of Consol is actually a conglomerate of settlements consisting of Cranberry Portage, Wanless, and Carrot Valley.

Commercial agriculture is carried out west of The Pas in an area known as the Carrot Valley settlement. This area, which was part of the Saskatchewan River flood plain, has had a long association with agriculture. Farming in the district began in the 1930s. There are presently approximately 51,800 hectares of cultivated land in the Valley with 130 farmers and approximately 3,000 head of cattle.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN MANITOBA

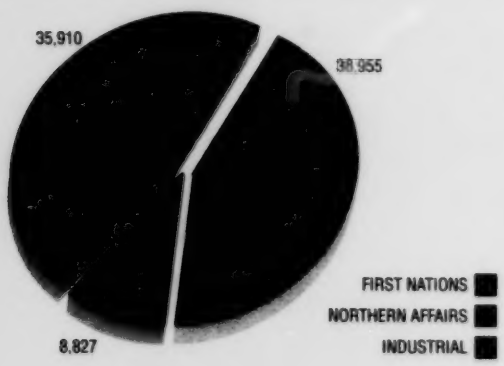
Northern Manitoba Today

THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH

Despite the difficulties in establishing precise population estimates for the North, certain basic conclusions can be highlighted regarding the people and the communities.

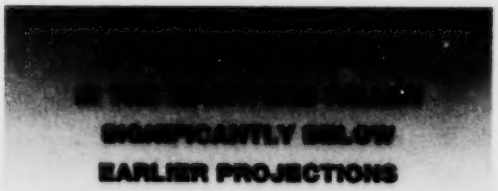
The 1991 population of some 84,000 people in the North represents almost 8% of Manitoba's population. The northern population with respect to the three groups of northern communities is as follows: 35,910 First Nations people (on reserve) in 42 communities; 8,827 residents in 56 Northern Affairs communities; and 38,955 people in 13 Industrial communities.

POPULATION OF NORTHERN MANITOBA, MID-1991



POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth in the North has fallen significantly below earlier projections, particularly in the Industrial communities where population has declined in communities other than Thompson and Gillam. Population in the Northern Affairs communities has declined as well. However, the population in First Nations communities has increased at about 4% per year over the past decade. Some of this growth may be attributed to the impact of Bill C-31 which has allowed people to regain Treaty Status.



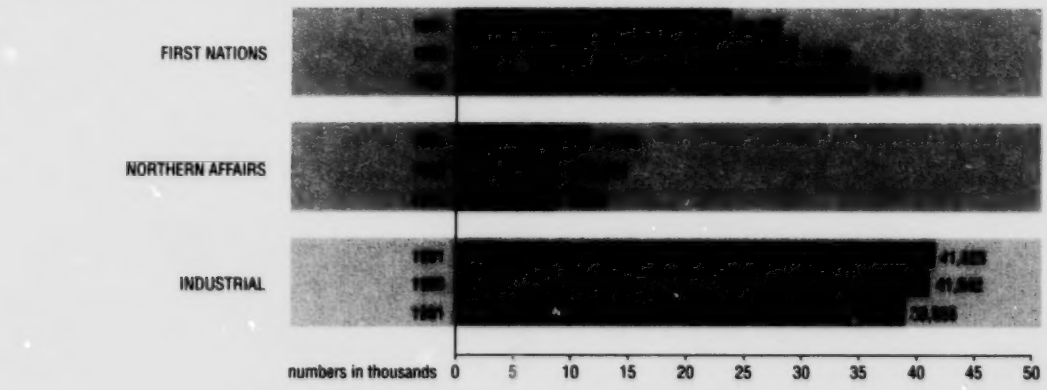
ABORIGINAL POPULATION

Growth in the First Nations populations is a significant event during a period of sharpened national focus on Aboriginal rights and self-government.

The increased contribution of First Nations people to the northern population highlights their significance to the overall northern economy. From 1981 to 1991, the share of the northern population residing in First Nations communities has risen from 31% to 43%. Northern Manitoba is now home to about 75% of Manitoba's on-reserve First Nations people. As a result of Bill C-31 as many as 12,000 people may have regained Treaty Status, and over 10,000 of these people are estimated to have continued living off-reserve in Northern Manitoba. The off-reserve population of the 42 Northern First Nations is estimated to be about 16,000 as compared to about 9,000 in 1986. Most of this population likely resides in the North.

In 1986 over 60% of Manitobans who reported their only ethnic origin as Aboriginal lived in the North. These percentages have likely increased in the 1991 Census. Unlike Winnipeg or the rural Manitoba regions, where less than 3% of the 1986 population reported their only ethnic origin as Aboriginal, on average the northern Industrial communities reported 11% of their population as Aboriginal. On average, Northern Affairs communities reported 57% of their population as Aboriginal.

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY TYPE

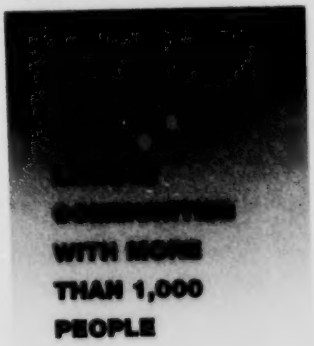


WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

People live in over 100 communities located throughout Northern Manitoba. The 1991 population with respect to the four Census Divisions is as follows: 35,310 Census Division 22 residents in 29 communities; 23,718 Census Division 21 residents in 16 communities; 15,230 Census Division 19 residents in 54 communities; and 9,434 Census Division 23 residents in 12 communities.

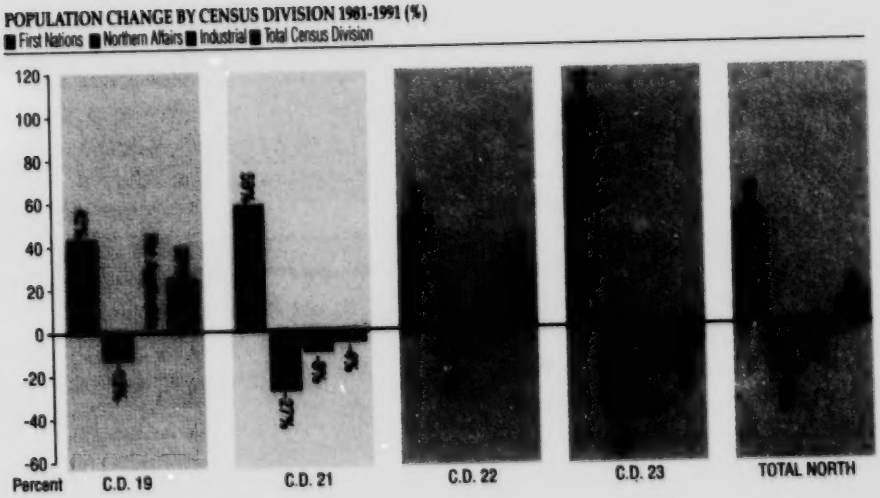
Approximately 71% of the northern population lives in 21 communities with more than 1,000 people. In Census Division 22, over 85% of the population lives in these larger communities with the numbers fairly evenly split between eight First Nation communities and the city of Thompson. In Census Division 21, almost 80% of the population lives in the City of Flin Flon, the Town of The Pas and The Pas First Nation. Even in Census Division 23, which has smaller Industrial communities, 65% of the people live in Gillam, Leaf Rapids, Mathias Colomb First Nation and Churchill. By contrast only 28% of Census Division 19 population live in communities with over 1,000 people.

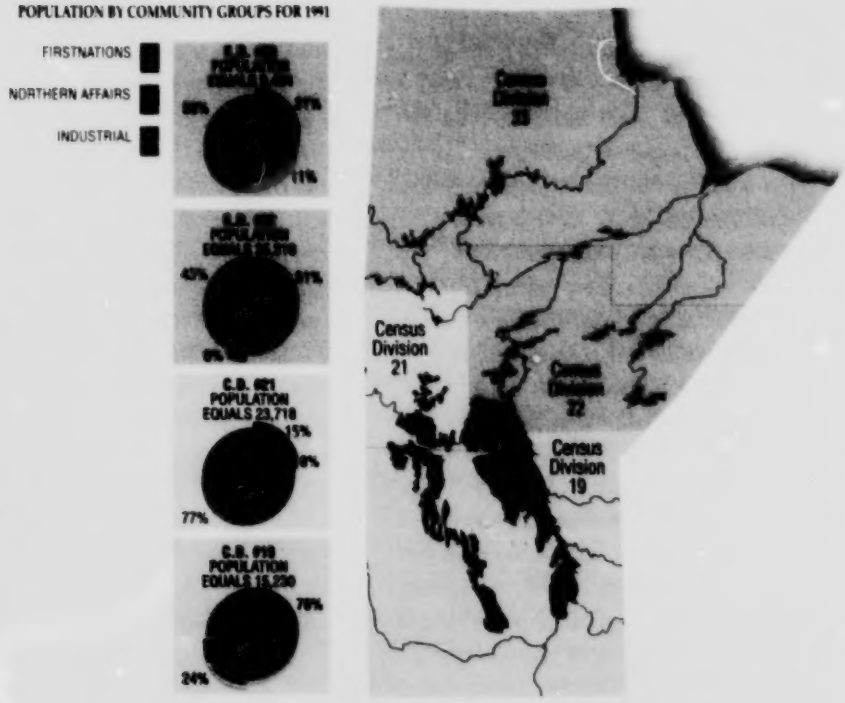
With respect to the three community groups in the region, 64% of the First Nations population, 93% of the Industrial population and none of the Northern Affairs population live in communities of over 1,000 people.



Population growth in the North since 1981 has varied significantly among the different Census Divisions and community groups.

POPULATION CHANGE BY CENSUS DIVISION 1981-1991 (%)

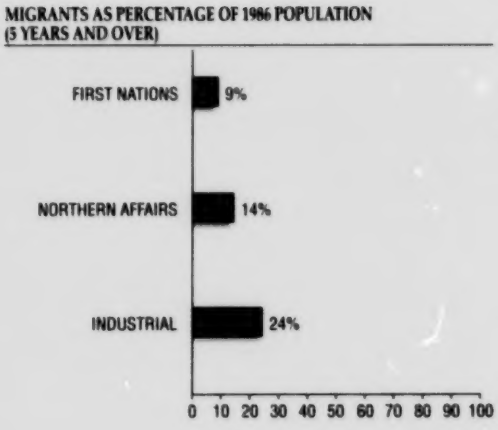




The above population patterns underline the diversity of the northern region already mentioned, and the significant differences that exist between the three community groups.

POPULATION MOBILITY

Some northern residents tend to be "mobile", others are not. First Nations communities tend to be the least mobile: only 9% of the 1986 population, five years and older, had moved from outside their present Census Subdivision since Census Day 1981. (Census Subdivisions are smaller than Census Divisions.) This is lower than the migrant populations of Northern Affairs (14%) and Industrial (24%) communities and the Manitoba population as a whole (16%). Those without all weather road access tend to move least and this may be a barrier to effective participation in employment opportunities.



ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility to other communities and the South varies widely throughout the North.

Churchill, for example offers rail, scheduled air service and a salt water port located close to markets in Europe and the former Soviet Union. This community does not, however, have all weather road access.

In total, 85% of the Industrial communities enjoy all weather roads, scheduled air service, bus service and/or railroads. In contrast, only 3% of Northern Affairs communities and 10% of First Nations communities have all of these services.

There is an extensive highway and secondary road network in the region, now reaching north beyond Gillam. Highways 6 and 10, and the northern road network provide linkages among communities and the South.

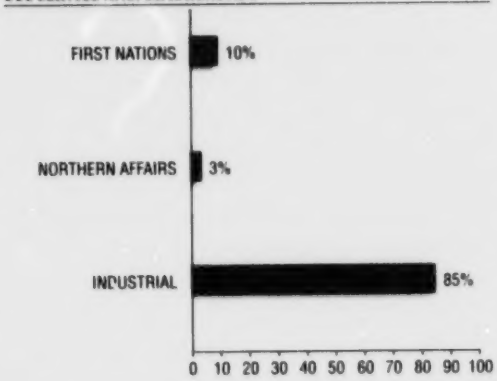
There are 35 remote communities in the North which do not have all weather road access.

Approximately 22% of the North's population live in these communities. Over 80% of this remote population live in First Nations communities located in three sub-regions: the Southeast, the Northeast and the Northwest.

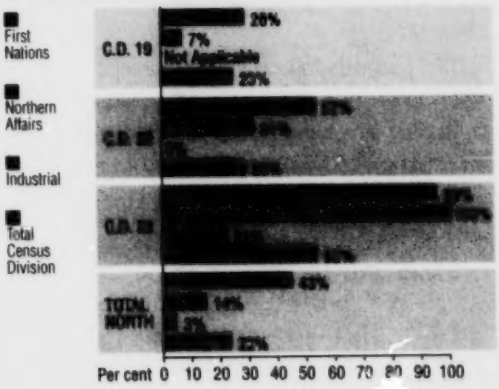
Accessibility affects a community's ability to provide regular and convenient choices of transportation to its residents, to provide access to a range of market goods and services at a reasonable cost, to provide access to markets for any products produced locally, and to provide ready and reliable access to medical and other public services.

Remoteness, and the lack of large central communities to provide services, all weather roads, and other convenient surface and air connections may, in some instances, be an obstacle to regional development.

ALL WEATHER ROADS, SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE, BUS SERVICE AND/OR RAILROADS



POPULATION WITH NO ALL WEATHER ROAD ACCESS: 1991



PEOPLE AND HOUSING

The average number of persons per household in Northern Manitoba is significantly higher than the rest of Manitoba. In 1986 there were 3.6 persons per household in Northern Manitoba as compared to 2.6 in Winnipeg and 2.8 in the balance of Manitoba. First Nations communities had the highest number of persons per household at 5.0 persons, followed by 4.0 persons for Northern Affairs communities and 3.0 for the Industrial communities.

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

All northern communities have access to electric power. However, 13 remote communities in the Northeast and Northwest sub-regions have restricted power service because it comes from diesel fuel generators. These 13 communities are not connected to Manitoba Hydro's hydro-electric grid system.

Most First Nations and Northern Affairs communities do not have sewer and water systems.

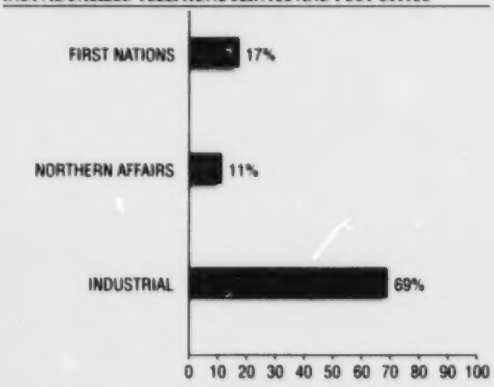
Less than 10% of First Nations and Northern Affairs communities have both hydro-electric power and sewer and water. In contrast, over 90% of Industrial communities have both of these services.

Basic infrastructure such as sewer and water often comes to a community as a result of industrial development and/or having reached a certain size. All communities would not be expected to have exactly the same kinds of basic infrastructure.

COMMUNICATION

The graph, Local Radio and/or Newspaper, Individualized Telephone Service and Post Offices, shows that First Nations and Northern Affairs communities have fewer community services than Industrial communities. Here again, while most communities have varying levels of telephone and postal service, local radio and television stations and local newspapers are usually only present in the largest Industrial communities.

LOCAL RADIO AND/OR NEWSPAPER, INDIVIDUALIZED TELEPHONE SERVICE AND POST OFFICE



BANKING FACILITIES

Local banking facilities can play a role in local economies. Banking and financial services, like the other services which arise out of a commercial sector, tend to be concentrated in the larger Industrial communities of the North.

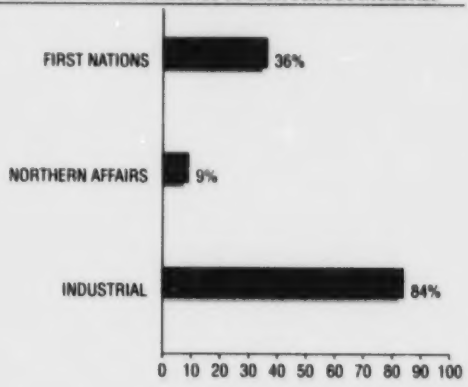
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Not all communities, because of their small size, can be expected to have high schools. The information presented here is meant to show how residents in each of the three community groups have different levels of facilities and services.

The graph, Comparison of the Presence of High School Facilities, shows that in Northern Affairs communities only 9% of the 56 communities have high schools. In the First Nations

communities 36% of the 42 communities have high schools while 84% of the Industrial communities have high schools. The two communities in the Industrial group that do not have schools are Wanless and Carrot Valley, both of which are within bussing distance of the high schools in The Pas.

COMPARISON OF THE PRESENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES



EDUCATION AND OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS

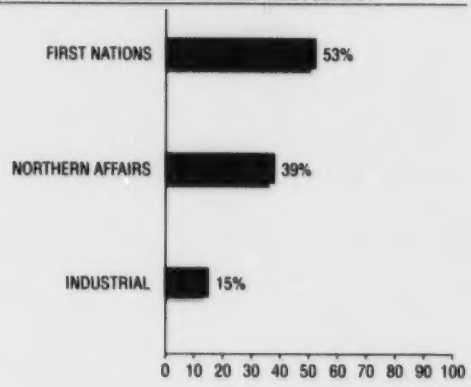
Lack of education can be a barrier to participation in the labour force. The graph, Education Levels of Work Force: Percent of Persons with Less than Grade 9, provides a comparison of the relative education levels based on Census samples from the three community groupings. The percentage in each case is the number of persons of labour force age (15 years and over) with less than a grade 9 level of education.

Over half of the workforce in First Nations communities has less than a grade 9 education, while 39% of the labour force in Northern Affairs communities has less than a grade 9 education. These two community groups are dramatically different than the Industrial communities where 15% have less than grade 9 education. This indicates that the Industrial communities tend to have some advantage in filling the full range of job opportunities in the region.

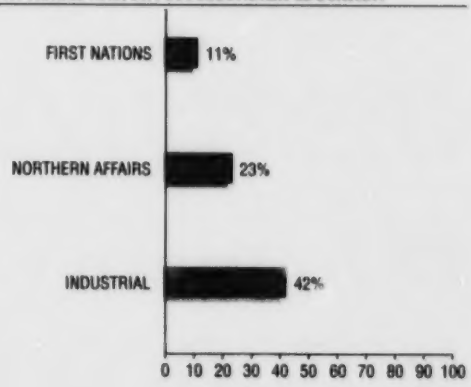
The graph Percentage of Population 15 years and over with Trades and/or Post-Secondary Education describes the percentage of persons over the age of 15 years who have trades training or other post-secondary education.

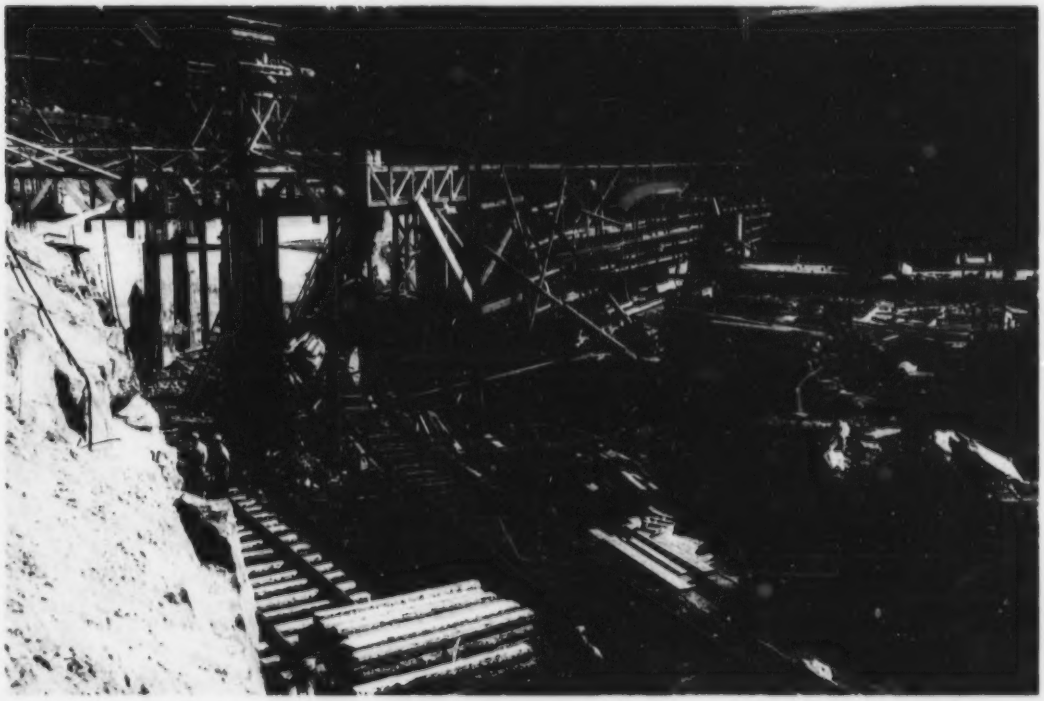
The graph shows that Industrial communities had the highest percentage (42%) of tradespeople and/or post-secondary graduates, while First Nations communities had 11% and Northern Affairs communities had 23%.

EDUCATION LEVELS OF WORK FORCE:
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WITH LESS THAN GRADE 9



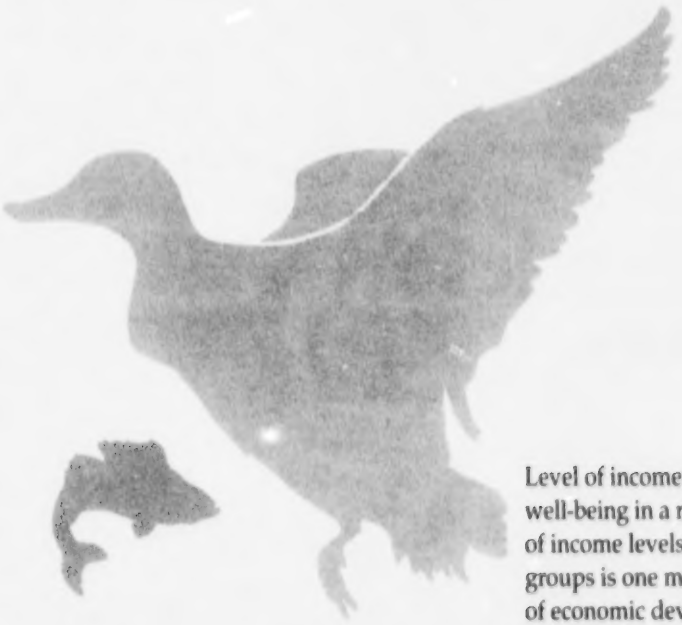
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER
WITH TRADES AND/OR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION





The Northern Manitoba Economy

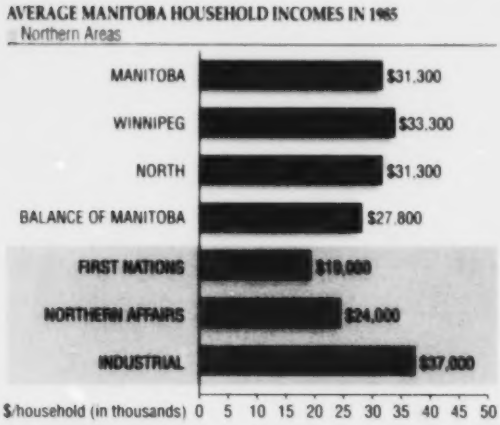
INCOME LEVELS

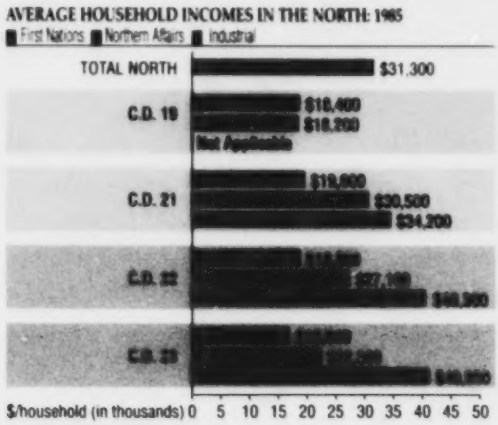


Level of income is a basic indicator of economic well-being in a region. In the North, the disparity of income levels among communities and groups is one measure of the uneven patterns of economic development. A review of sources of income can also provide a picture of the regional economy.

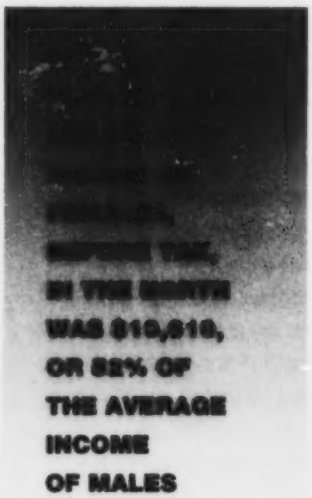
The 1986 Census provides the most recent comprehensive description of income from monetary sources for northern residents. Despite the difficulties and limitations associated with income estimates for these communities, basic conclusions can be drawn to describe the economy of the North and compare it to Manitoba's overall economy.

The average 1985 Manitoba household income before tax in the North was approximately equal to the provincial average of $31,300 per household. It should be noted that these estimates fail to reflect regional variations in cost of living, household size and tax obligations. Nevertheless, substantial variations in this average existed among the three types of communities in the North.





First Nations average household income was $19,000 or 61% of the Manitoba average. Variations between Census Divisions ranged from $16,800 in Census Division 23 to $19,600 in Census Division 21. This would indicate relatively minor changes to First Nations incomes even in those parts of the North where there is significant industrial wage employment nearby. Again average household incomes fail to reflect the cost of living and household size variations between community groups and these factors would probably reduce the relative income for First Nations communities. On the other hand, tax exemptions applicable for First Nation reserve communities are also not considered in the analysis.



Northern Affairs average household income was $24,000 or 77% of the Manitoba average, but there were significant variations between Census Divisions, ranging from $18,200 in Census Division 19 to $30,500 in Census Division 21. These variances indicate significant differences between the sub-regions which reflect, in part, the presence or absence of industrial wage employment. Low income households, as defined and estimated by Statistics Canada, accounted for between 32% and 54% of Northern Affairs households.

The impact of industrial wage employment is demonstrated dramatically by the average household income levels in the Industrial communities. Here the average household income was $37,000 or 18% above the Manitoba average. Here too, there was some variation between respective Census Divisions ranging from a low of $34,200 in Census Division 21 to a high of $40,900 in Census Division 23, reflecting local wage employment opportunities. Low income households accounted for between 6% and 17% of the Industrial communities household as compared to Winnipeg and the rest of Manitoba at 19%.

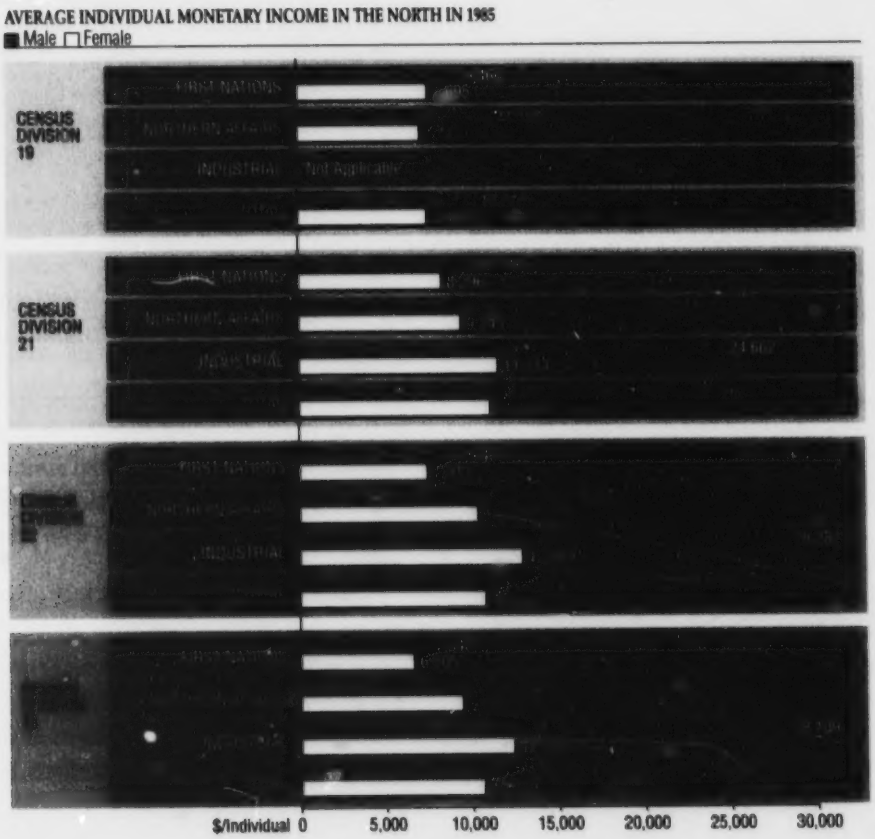
INCOME BY GENDER

In 1985, the average monetary income of females, before tax, in the North was $10,610, or 52% of the average income of males of $20,431. Within the North, however, male and female incomes varied significantly between the different community types and between the Census Divisions.

The average female incomes in the First Nations communities ranged from $6,505 to $8,296 over the four Census Divisions and equalled between 77% (Census Division 22) and 86% (Census Division 23), of the average male income.

In the Northern Affairs communities the average female incomes ranged from $7,172 to $10,272 over the four Census Divisions and varied from 46% of average male income in Census Division 21 to 84% of average male income in Census Division 23.

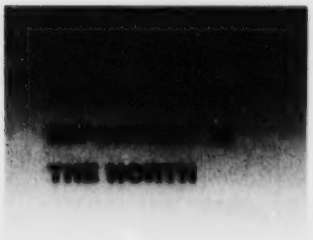
In the Industrial communities average female incomes ranged from $11,714 to $12,889 and equalled between 43% and 47% of male incomes.



NON-MONETARY INCOME

The Census income statistics exclude income-in-kind, derived from food, clothing or other products produced and consumed directly by an individual, family or household. This source of income can be important to northerners, particularly non-urban residents, and Aboriginal residents.

A number of attempts have been made to estimate the values of subsistence consumption throughout Canada. Based on these studies, local food harvests and consumption in many northern Aboriginal communities are estimated to range between 0.05 and 0.35 kg per person per day. For a household of five persons, these levels of local food harvest could have represented between $500 and $4000 of added income per household per year in the mid-1980s, based on the costs for purchase of equivalent quantities of meat from local stores.



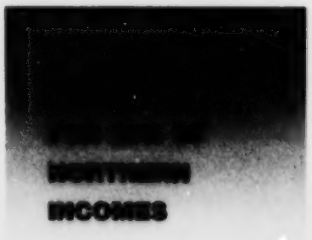
Non-monetary sources of income could have a significant impact on effective total income for many First Nations and Northern Affairs communities in Northern Manitoba. This factor should therefore not be ignored simply because it is excluded from the Census and other estimates of total income.

Another source of non-monetary support to the family economy is unpaid work provided by homemakers, and others in the communities. The Census data does not provide this information but is an important contribution to the overall economy.

MONETARY INCOME

Northern residents obtain monetary incomes from a variety of sources. Three major sources of income were included in the Census estimates of total incomes: employment, government transfer payments and other income.

Employment was by far the major source of income in 1985. This source accounted for 77% of all Manitoba incomes, 78% of Winnipeg region incomes and 80% of Northern Manitoba incomes. The graph, Average Individual Monetary Income By Source, describes average individual monetary incomes ($ per individual) by source in 1985 for the overall region and the three community types in the North.

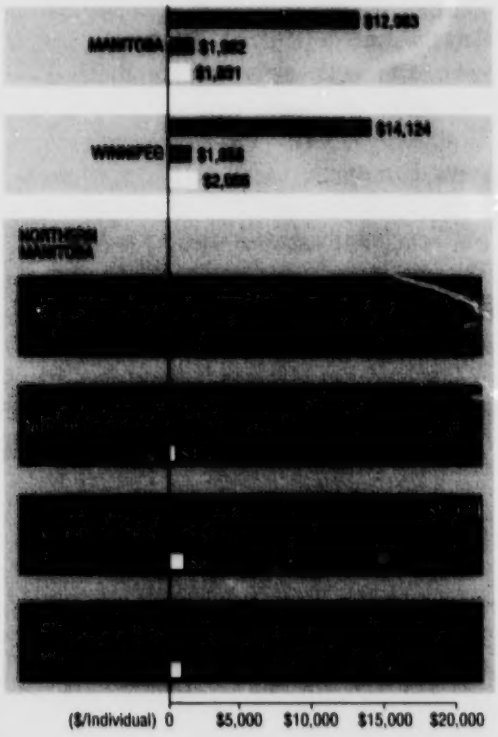


In the First Nations communities the average employment income was $4,917, equal to about 38% of the overall northern level of $13,017. Transfer payments per person were higher and other income was lower than for either of the other two community types.

In the Northern Affairs communities the average employment income was $8,835, equal to about two-thirds of the overall northern level of average employment income. Average transfer payments were $2,726, with other incomes slightly below $500.

The Industrial communities had an average employment income of $17,614, equal to about 135% of the overall northern average. Transfer payments ($1,565) were approximately 65% of the total northern average, while other income ($975) was about 128% of the northern average.

AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL MONETARY INCOME BY SOURCE IN 1985
■ Employment ■ Transfer Payment □ Other Income

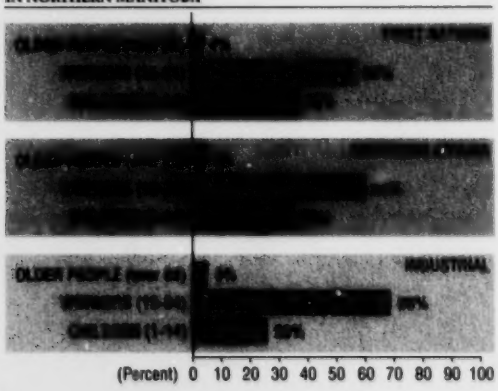


SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE

People between 15 and 64 years of age are considered to be potentially part of the labour force. The graph of Population by Age and Community Type (1989) in Northern Manitoba, shows that in all three groupings, people of labour force age formed the largest single group. The elderly formed the smallest, and the children, representing the future labour force, formed the next largest age group.

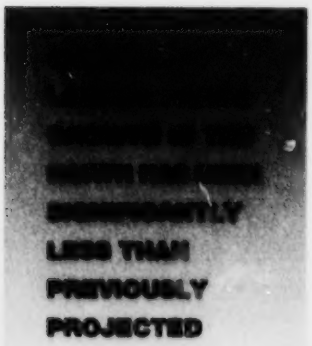
In total, the Census of Canada estimated 28,100 in the North's labour force in 1986. The Census included those people participating in the labour force. Over 70% of this labour force was located in the Industrial communities. The First Nations communities had 16% of this labour force, and the Northern Affairs communities had 11%. Even though the Industrial communities had 51% of the population in 1986, their share of the labour force was much higher. The reverse was true in First Nations communities where their share of the labour force was slightly less than half of their 33% share of the population. The

POPULATION BY AGE AND COMMUNITY TYPE (1989)
IN NORTHERN MANITOBA



First Nations labour force is likely understated due to Census survey problems in 1986 and the low labour force participation rates for these communities. Low participation by First Nation residents reflects high unemployment and a lack of wage employment opportunities in these communities. In other words, many people have given up participating in the labour force.

In a report prepared by the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion it was anticipated that the 1991 labour force would be about 33,000 in the "Industrial North". The Census estimates for 1986, however, indicate a labour force of only about 20,000 in these Industrial communities, suggesting a slight decline since the 1970s. The absence of expected labour force growth reflects the economic forces within the key industrial sectors and explains a similar decline in the population of the Industrial communities.

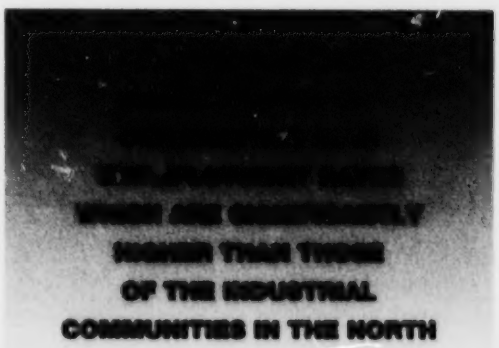


PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In Industrial communities, about 71% of the eligible age group in 1986 was in the "labour force", meaning that 71% of everyone between the ages of 15 and 64 years was either employed or actively looking for work. This compared to 67% in Manitoba and slightly less than 69% in Winnipeg. In contrast, labour force participation rates were much lower in other Northern communities averaging 51% in Northern Affairs communities and only 41% in First Nations communities.

Unemployment is a common indicator of economic health. Census data were used to illustrate unemployment in this section. Precise definitions of unemployment and data problems in 1986 mean that figures may not match people's understanding of real unemployment. Nevertheless, the data do illustrate the dramatic differences among community groups.

In 1986 the unemployment rate for the Northern Industrial communities was 13%. This was somewhat higher than Winnipeg at 8%, but considerably lower than that of the other two Northern community groups. The First Nations communities showed the highest level of unemployment at 38%, followed by the Northern Affairs communities with an unemployment rate of 28%.



The 1986 Census data probably understates the lack of employment in First Nations and Northern Affairs communities relative to the Industrial communities. Nevertheless, looked at another way, employment in 1986 averaged only about 25% of the 15-64 age group in First Nations communities, about 32% of the same age group in Northern Affairs communities and 62% in the Industrial communities.

BARRIERS TO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

In addition to a lack of employment opportunities in their immediate areas, the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities also face other barriers to labour force participation. Many of these barriers do not easily lend themselves to measurement, and in fact may be difficult to define.

The purpose of this section is to briefly identify other barriers to participation in the Industrial economy for some First Nations and Northern Affairs communities.

Traditionally, First Nations people have had a relationship with the land through hunting, fishing, and gathering, a relationship that still exists today. The fur trade economy used the knowledge of Aboriginal people in the North to gather the required resources .

Family and community life supported the patterns of activity required for the traditional economy.

Physical conditions such as crowded housing and lack of sewer and water, lower levels of health, low basic education and other factors can represent barriers to effective employment.

Many present-day wage opportunities require family members to leave home communities. Adjustment to separation and an industrial work environment can be difficult.

Studies indicate that there are related problems which create stressful circumstances attributing to the personal despair of the individual and sometimes leading to alcohol problems. Such problems include lack of opportunity, language barriers, educational setbacks, and cultural and spiritual conflicts.

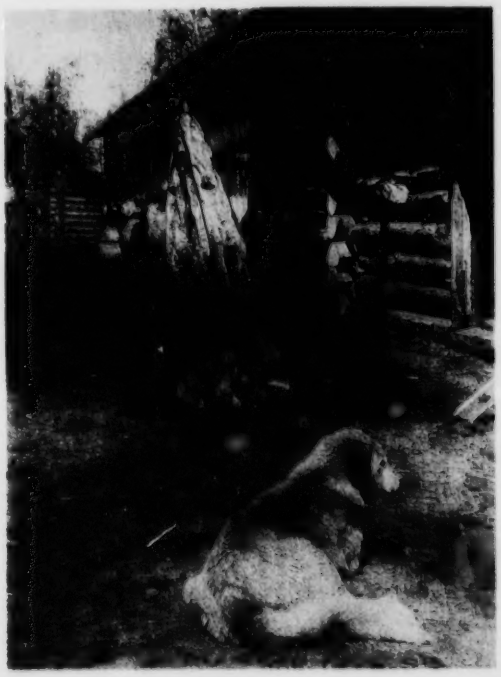
The socio-economic conditions in First Nation and Northern Affairs communities are not at par with non-native communities.

Institutional barriers to employment exist across Canada and across the whole spectrum of the labour force, and frequently provision made in hiring practices to protect one group result in the raising of institutional barriers for others.

In the North, and more particularly for First Nation and Northern Affairs communities, institutional barriers can arise, for example, out of union agreements and major employer hiring practices.

Institutional barriers can be powerful impediments to effective labour force participation.

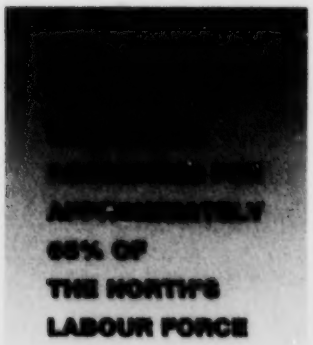
It would be unfair to imply that no efforts have been made by major employers in the region to overcome institutional barriers. For example, a Northern Preference system has been included in the collective agreements for hydro dam construction. In the 1970s, the major mining companies entered into agreements specifically designed to increase the numbers of Aboriginal people in their respective workforces. There are differences of opinion as to the success of these measures in the face of difficult barriers.



THE LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

The 1986 Census provides information on labour force by "industry divisions", which means the general nature of the business carried out in establishments where people worked. This labour force distribution by industry division provides a broad indication of economic structure in a region.

In common with other major Canadian regions, Manitoba has seen a steady decline in the importance of primary and commodity producing industries in combination with a steady rise in importance of service industries.



In 1986, service industries accounted for 72% of Manitoba's labour force; primary industries (agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, minerals) accounted for 10%, and other commodity industries (manufacturing and construction) accounted for 18%.

Within Manitoba, significant differences existed among the regions in the distribution of the labour force by major industry groups. The map, Labour Force by Industry Division in 1986, describes these differences between Manitoba's four main regions.

In 1986, service industries accounted for approximately 65% of the North's labour force; primary industries accounted for 17%, while other commodity industries (manufacturing and construction) together totalled 17%. Collectively, primary industries, construction, transport and utilities and government services had a higher share (46%) of the labour force in the North than in Manitoba as a whole (34%).

In order to understand the way employment income opportunities were distributed throughout the North, some further information is provided in the accompanying map.

As the map shows, there are some interesting differences in labour force distribution by industry between the Census Divisions in the North.

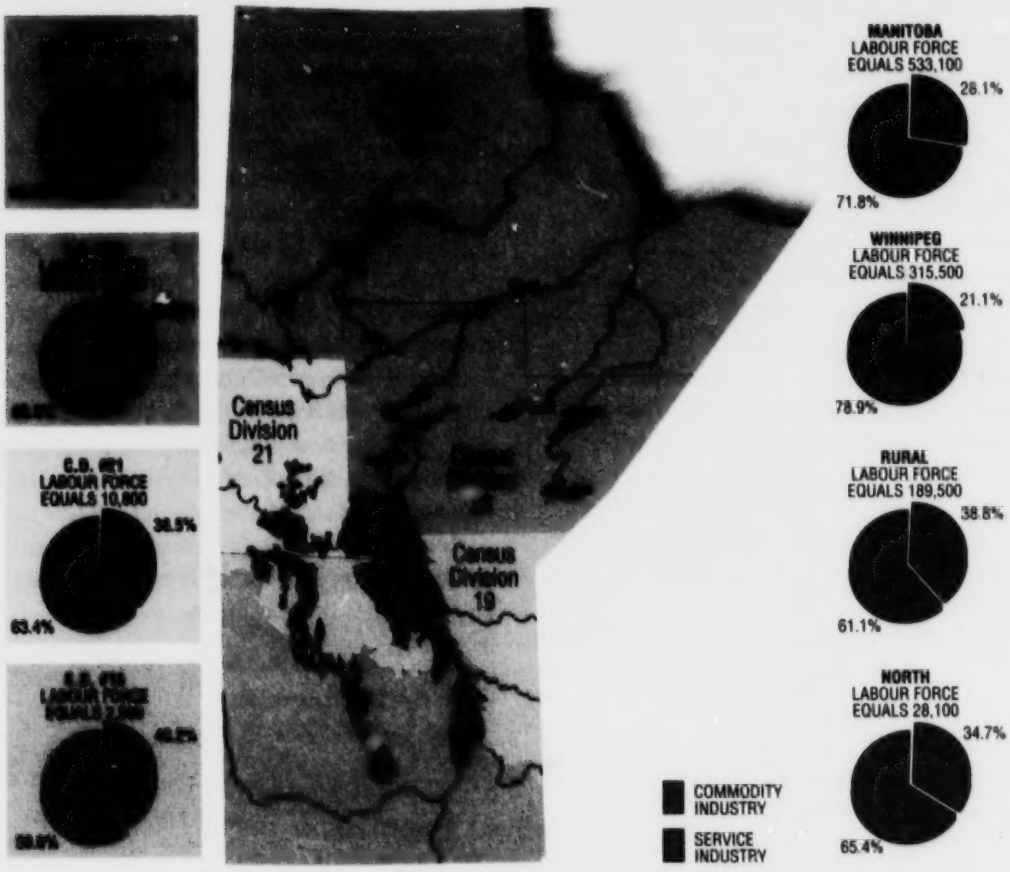
Service sector industries accounted for between 60% and 69% of the labour force in the North's Census Divisions. Census Division 19 displayed relatively greater reliance on Other Services (33%) and Government Services (17%) than the other Census Divisions. In contrast, Census Division 23 showed relatively greater emphasis on Transportation and Utilities (18%) and less reliance on Other Services (24%) than the other Census Divisions.

Commodity sector industries, which tend to provide the economic base for local employment activity, accounted for between 32% and 40% of the labour force in the North's Census Divisions.

Census Division 19 displayed the greatest emphasis on Primary (26%) and Construction (12%) and the least emphasis on Manufacturing (3%). In contrast, Census Division 21 showed the greatest reliance on Manufacturing (17%) and the least emphasis on Construction (4%).

What is significant too, is the relative size of the labour force in the Census Divisions. They ranged from 2500 people in Census Division 19 to about 10,500 each in the two Census Divisions (21 & 22) where major resource industries are located.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION IN 1986 (%)



Industry Division	Manitoba	Winnipeg	Rural Manitoba	Census Division #19	Census Division #21	Census Division #22	Census Division #23	Total North
COMMODITY INDUSTRIES								
• Primary					15.3			
• Manufacturing					16.8			
• Construction					4.4			
Subtotal	28.1	21.1	38.8	40.2	36.5	31.6	34.2	34.7
					8.3			
					15.1			
					8.8			
					31.4			
Subtotal	71.8	78.9	61.1	59.6	63.4	68.6	65.8	65.4
					100.0			
LABOUR FORCE (000)	533.1	315.5	189.5	2.5	10.8	10.6	4.1	28.1

PERCENTAGES MAY NOT ADD TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING. PERCENTAGE IN TEXT HAVE BEEN ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER.

The North's position within the Manitoba economy reflects two key, and contrasting, factors. First, the North accounts for 80% of Manitoba's land area; most of this territory is currently owned and administered by the provincial government. Second, the residents of the region account for less than 8% of Manitoba's population; this factor affects the North's position within the province's overall administrative and political structure.

Economic linkages affecting Northern residents reflect the basic economic sectors which control the growth or decline of northern incomes and employment. This section will focus on the economic linkages between the North and South of the province which are associated with each of the North's commodity and service sectors.

COMMODITY RESOURCE SECTORS

The land and water resources of the North provide the economic base for the region's commodity resource sectors. These sectors include production of fish, fur, food, minerals, forest products and hydro-electric power. Production in these sectors is generally for markets external to the North; in most instances the major markets are outside Manitoba. The chart, Commodity Resource Sectors in the North, summarizes recent northern production outputs, seasonal and annual employment, and annual provincial resource tax revenues from these sectors. Three of these sectors (mining, forestry, hydro-electric power production) have been developed primarily by organizations originating outside the North. Each of these sectors tends to have a significant impact on the overall provincial economy as well as providing significant ongoing employment in the North.

By comparison, the other resource commodity sectors (fish, fur, and food) have been developed primarily by individuals and organizations originating in the North. These sectors tend to have a minimal impact on the overall provincial economy; however, they can be highly significant within the local economy of specific First Nations and Northern Affairs communities.

These sectors are reviewed in greater detail.

COMMODITY RESOURCES SECTORS IN THE NORTH

Northern Resource Sector	Recent Annual Northern Production ($ Million)	Share of Provincial Production (%)	Northern Employment (participants)	Annual Provincial Resource Taxes ($ Million)
Metal Mining & Manufacturing	900	90	>4,000	20-100
Forestry & Manufacturing	350	65	>1,000	1-2
Electric Power Operations	300	90	650	30-40
Commercial Fishing	12-20	>60	>2,000	-
Commercial Trapping	1-2	75	>1,700	-
Domestic Harvesting	8-50	>50	>2,000	-
Agriculture (The Pas)	6	<1	130	-
Wild Rice	1	80	167	-

Fish, Fur and Food

Traditional fishing, hunting and trapping activities for domestic, as well as commercial, sales constitute an important income component for many First Nations and Northern Affairs communities.

First of all, virtually all of the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities have residents engaged in commercial fishing as well as trapping. Second, in the 1985-91 period, about 2,500 northern residents each year were engaged in commercial fishing; an additional 600 to 1,000 participated as hired workers. Third, in the late 1980s there were over 1,700 active trappers in the North, and fourth, traditional resource harvesting activities utilize most of the expansive land and water resource area throughout the North.

In 1990-91, the North accounted for over 80% of Manitoba's commercial fish harvest value, although it remains a relatively small proportion of the total provincial economy. In recent years, the gross harvest value of the North's commercial fishery has been approximately $12-20 million, with the equivalent value for trapping at $1-2 million. The value of the domestic harvest of fish and wildlife for local sustenance could range from $ 5 to $ 50 million per year, assuming $10 dollars per kg as an overall replacement value for harvest with consumption ranging between 0.05 and 0.35 kg per person per day for existing northern populations in the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities.

Other food related harvesting activities in the North, such as agriculture and wild rice harvesting, may be viewed as relatively minor from both the Northern and Southern economy's perspectives. Nevertheless, these activities may be significant within specific communities and sub-regions. For example, the North accounted for almost 80% ($0.8 million) of total provincial wild rice production value in 1991.

Agriculture in The Pas area involves about 130 farmers and yields annual revenues of about $8 million, an amount which is noticeable within the North's economy, even if it is less than one percent of the provincial agriculture totals. Other activities important to local areas would include the pilot wild berry and mushroom harvesting projects near Lynn Lake and the restoration of moose and wood bison in the Southwest sub-region.

Commercial fish, food and fur products produced in the North are eventually sold almost entirely to markets outside Manitoba.

Northern fish, fur and other food resource production typically involve the use of Crown lands or waters which are owned and administered by the province. A variety of important issues is associated with the control and multi-use conflicts arising out of fish, fur, and food activities on the northern lands. These issues are discussed later in this report.

Mining and Forestry

Mining and forestry activities constitute the major industrial sectors associated with the development of employment and population in most of the Industrial centres in Northern Manitoba.

Metal mining has provided the economic base for Thompson, Flin Flon, Leaf Rapids, Lynn Lake and Snow Lake. INCO and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company (HBM&S) together employ more than 4,500 persons with an average annual wage exceeding $47,000. More than 90% of Manitoba's metal mining value of production (over $900 million) originated in the North in 1991. Metal mining and related manufacturing in the North have generated provincial royalty tax revenues from $20 to $125 million per year, over the last five years.

Forestry has provided the economic base for The Pas, as well as significant employme[illegible] in several other communities such as Wabowden, Moose Lake and Cranberry Portage. Repap Manitoba and forestry contractor employees total between 850 and 900 people, with average forestry wages at about $35,000 to 40,000 per year. Approximately 63% of Manitoba's forest harvest in 1990-91 originated in the North. Provincial revenues from timber charges over the past five years have ranged from $1 to $2 million per year.

Mining production tends to occur at specific points within the North. Although ongoing exploration covers extensive areas, the investment and employment that result tend to be highly restricted in their land use, and as a result, production-related linkages with other established northern communities and land uses tend to be minimal. In Northern Manitoba market and other risks have resulted in fluctuations in provincial metal mining taxes, the opening and closure of various mines, and the need for significant federal and provincial initiatives to strengthen exploration incentives and to modernize some facilities.

In contrast to mining, forestry-related production requires ongoing use of extensive land areas. Forestry operations are relatively labour intensive, and occur to a significant degree, within the woods as well as at the mill site. These features have tended to enhance forestry sector linkages with First Nations and Northern Affairs communities. The renewable aspect of forestry resource use suggests an ability to develop stable, ongoing linkages with northern residents and communities; however, experience in Manitoba and elsewhere demonstrates continuing risks related to markets, competition and requirements for facility modernization and upgrading.

Mining and forestry products from the North are sold almost entirely to markets outside

Manitoba. Each sector provides significant spending in both the North and South of Manitoba, and yields additional revenues to the provincial government through sales taxes, the payroll tax, and income taxes from both employees and companies. The metal mining industry, for example, spent over $700 million within Manitoba in 1991, with slightly over 60% of this being spent in the North. One study has estimated that HBM&S linkages with the local community created over 50% of community incomes and over 85% of direct and indirect employment in Flin Flon.

Hydro-Electric Power

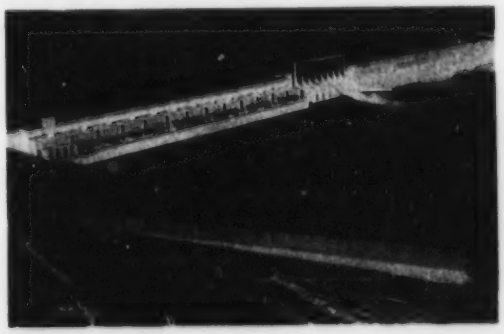
The hydro-electric power sector in the North is clearly viewed as being significant for both the Northern and overall Manitoba economies. With the completion of the Limestone plant, the North now provides roughly 90% of Manitoba's hydro-electric power in an average year.

In contrast to mining, forestry, and other commercial Northern resources, hydro resources in the North have traditionally been developed to supply the provincial market rather than markets outside the province. More recently, however, the timing of hydro-electric development projects has been significantly affected by firm sales to markets outside of Manitoba.

The Province of Manitoba has assisted development of hydro-electric power in the North by guaranteeing Manitoba Hydro's debt and by assisting the utility to examine and secure new markets inside and outside the province. The need to secure such markets was demonstrated during the 1970s when the absence of export contracts and an unexpected slowdown in domestic load growth forced the suspension of construction of the Limestone station in 1978, after completion of the Stage One cofferdam.

Canada has assisted development of hydro-electric power in the North by financing the first high voltage direct current transmission facilities required to link Nelson River sites with Southern Manitoba.

Development of northern hydro-electric resources has had wide-ranging impacts on the overall provincial economy. It helped, for example, to secure INCO's initial development at Thompson. It has also helped Manitoba Hydro to provide its provincial customers with power rates that have often been below rates charged in other places. Capital expenditures by Manitoba Hydro to develop these resources have stimulated the province's construction sector significantly from time to time. Finally, Manitoba Hydro's ongoing operations contribute directly to Manitoba government revenues through payments for rental or use of provincial water resources (an average of about $21 million per year since 1981/82) and fee payments for the provincial debt guarantee (about $10 million at present).



Manitoba Hydro's total domestic and export sales in 1990-91 were approximately $700 million. It is estimated that northern hydro generation contributed about $300 million towards Manitoba Hydro operations in recent years, reflecting primarily ongoing payment of interest and depreciation of previous capital expenditures.

Manitoba Hydro's northern operations and capital development activities have a major impact on the economy, environment and people of the North. For example, Gillam and Grand Rapids are northern communities which have been heavily reliant on hydro generation related employment. Manitoba Hydro currently employs about 650 people in the North, with average wages and salaries at $37,000 to $40,000 per worker. In the fall of 1991, slightly over 6% (272) of Hydro's total provincial employees were of Aboriginal origin. Hydro expenditures on northern business contracts were $12 million in 1990-91 and $4.4 million in 1991-92. Northern participation in temporary employment on hydro related construction on the Limestone Project from 1985 to 1990/91, exceeded 30%, with approximately 20% being Northern Aboriginal people.

Manitoba Hydro has paid over $130 million to date for compensation and mitigation of claims for damages to northern First Nations and Northern Affairs communities, resulting from hydro-electric generation developments in the North; a number of additional claims remain outstanding. The Northern Flood Agreement, which was signed in 1977, and which was designed to deal with problems of mitigation and compensation, still contains many unresolved issues.

Unlike other industrial sectors, Manitoba Hydro's Northern activities are also associated with the provision of direct services to residents throughout all of the communities and sub-regions of the North. All but 13 remote northern communities are now connected to the Manitoba Hydro grid; seven of these remote communities are expected to receive power from the grid by 1997 through development of the North Central Transmission line, which is being funded primarily by the federal and provincial governments.

Notwithstanding the above contributions to Northern Manitoba's economy, decisions related to Hydro's northern development have been a major focus of both provincial and northern political controversy through much of the last three decades.

SERVICE SECTORS

The Northern service sectors include tourism, transportation, and other services such as retail, finance and business services, plus all levels of government.

Tourism

Tourism activity in the North appears to be most significant in the Central and Churchill sub-regions. It includes sport fishing, sport hunting, camping and wildlife viewing. In percentage terms, tourism appears to be the most significant in Churchill's economy (about 36% of employment in 1986), with Thompson also being a major tourist destination.

Sport hunting and fishing in the North accounts for significant shares of Manitoba's sport hunting and fishing activities, with approximately 17% of big-game licences,

25% of game bird licences and 17% of resident and 42% of non-resident angling days in 1990/91.

The number of lodges in the North has increased from 53 in 1981 to 82 in 1991. In 1989, approximately $1.7 million was derived from Northern campground revenues, which is about 8% of the provincial total. There are at least 33 wildlife viewing sites in Northern Manitoba, the best known of which is in Churchill.

Transportation

Transportation has been an important sector in the development of Northern Manitoba and continues to provide employment through Churchill's port facilities, and to those remote Northern Affairs communities along the CN rail line to Hudson Bay through the annual construction of winter roads to the more remote northern communities and maintenance of the all weather road system.

Air transportation also continues to play an important role in the North and provides opportunities for expanded linkages with regions to the north of Manitoba.

Other Service Sectors

Service sector activity in the North, other than tourism and transportation, reflects a mixture of industries associated with utilities, trade, finance, government, retail and other consumer and business services found throughout each major region of Manitoba. Economic activity in these sectors tends in many instances to be dependent upon local spending derived from employment and other spending from export-oriented resource activities. Retail activity in the North is affected by the size of local centres as well as by competition from the Winnipeg region. Federal and provincial government expenditures also represent important segments of northern activity that are not always directly related to local resource activity.

Both the federal and provincial governments play a major role in the "Other Services" sector of the northern economy. Both levels of government have a significant employment presence in the North and together represented 11% of the Northern labour force in 1986.

Federal and provincial government social assistance expenditures constitute another significant source of income for the Northern economy, particularly for First Nations communities. Northern Manitoba accounted for about 10% of all the provincial social assistance payments in 1991. Combined federal, provincial and municipal assistance payments in 1991 are estimated to be about $78 million; about 87% of this amount was funded by the federal government.

The impact of government employment and programming on the Northern economy is dealt with more extensively in the next section of this report.

EXISTING BUSINESSES AND OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECONOMY

An important economic contribution that is frequently overlooked is the role played by existing businesses and volunteer groups in a region or a community. Small businesses, service groups and volunteer organizations are a major force in many communities.

According to the Manitoba Business Structure Report, in 1990 Northern Manitoba had 2,311 businesses registered. The average annual growth rate in Manitoba establishments during the period 1984-1989 was 7.5%, while in the North during the same period the average was 9.6%.

Of the 2,311 businesses registered in 1990 in Northern Manitoba, 879 or 38% were in the "Service" sector (including business, education, health, accommodation and other services) and 524 or 22.7% were in "Trade".

The 1986 Census showed that only 24% of business owners in the North were women. Of the approximately 1,250 self-employed individuals in Northern Manitoba in 1986 only 20.8% were women, and were mainly concentrated in Census Divisions 21 and 22. Few, if any, women were self-employed in the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities.

Although no figures are available for the North, non-profit organizations do make a financial contribution to the economy of those communities in which they are active. In Thompson, for example, there were nearly 200 organizations and groups active in 1992. It is difficult to estimate the value of the contribution non-profit groups make to their communities through charitable donations and the funding of community projects, but the impact in the communities where they are located is thought to be considerable. Most of these kind of organizations tend to concentrate in the Industrial communities in the North.

In recent times the gaming industry which is regulated and largely operated by the provincial government has become a major economic consideration. In 1991 revenues from this industry in Manitoba (including lotteries, horseracing, bingos, break opens, casino and raffles) was $323.8 million dollars. Manitobans spent $296 per capita in 1991. No breakdown of northern spending is available but using the per capita calculation the northern estimates could be as high as $24.7 million. In some northern communities frequent bingos result in proceeds which fund a variety of community projects. For example, The Pas Indian Band and Mathias Colomb First Nation currently operate their own lotteries commissions and ticket outlets; there is growing interest in the gaming industry among other First Nations communities as well.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH TO THE PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

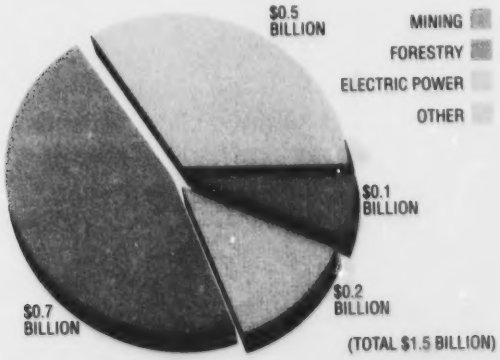
The North's overall contribution to Manitoba's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1991 is difficult to estimate, but may have ranged from $1.4 to $1.6 billion, or 6.5% to 7.5% of Manitoba's total GDP of $21.3 billion. This would represent a contribution slightly below the North's share of Manitoba's population (7.6%), but somewhat above its share (5.5%) of the provincial labour force.

The three major northern contributors to Manitoba's GDP in 1991 were: mining with slightly more than 3% of GDP or about $0.7 billion; hydro-electric power with slightly less than 1% of GDP or $0.2 billion; and, forestry

at 0.6% of GDP or $0.1 billion.

This GDP analysis does not indicate how the development of Manitoba's economy has been affected by the presence of these resource sectors. Manitoba Hydro's rationale for developing hydro-electric generation, for example, is that it represents the utility's least cost option; however, the electric power sector's contribution to Manitoba GDP does not evaluate the cost savings that Manitoba Hydro customers can capture as a result of northern hydro-electric power.

NORTHERN CONTRIBUTION TO MANITOBA GDP IN 1991



CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROVINCE TO THE NORTHERN ECONOMY

The influence of provincial government activity on the North's economy reflects a variety of factors.

During the period since the 1950s, a variety of major provincial development initiatives have been directed at the North. Examples include: activities to develop new power generation; the INCO development at Thompson; provincial initiatives to develop an integrated forestry complex at The Pas; all weather road, rail and other infrastructure development in the region; various federal-provincial development agreements pertaining to the North; and recent initiatives to modernize the HBM&S facilities at Flin Flon.

Northern industrial developments in the mining, forestry, and hydro-electric power sectors have also created conflicts in some instances with traditional Aboriginal harvesting, land entitlements and other interests prevalent throughout the North. These conflicts have included adverse environmental impacts on the land, water, resources and the people of the North.

Increased attention appears to be directed in recent years at measures to assist development of people, rather than simply the natural resources of the North. Fish, fur and food sectors are acknowledged to occupy virtually all areas of the North, thereby creating priorities for new joint management and other arrangements to resolve multiple-use conflicts which exist when industrial and traditional resource activities both occupy the same lands.

The influence of governments on the economy of the region is covered in more detail in the next chapter of this report "The Role of Government in the Economy".

THE CONTRIBUTION OF MARKETS AND FORCES OUTSIDE MANITOBA

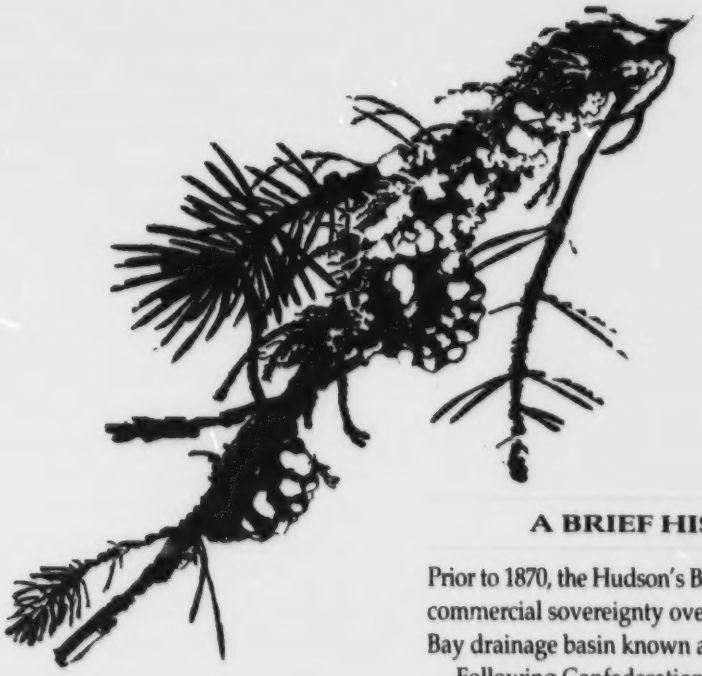
The economy of the North continues to be highly dependent upon markets and forces well beyond Manitoba. Almost all of the key mining, forestry, commercial fish, fur and wild rice products from the North are sold into markets outside Manitoba.

Investment and expertise required to develop and market mining and forestry products have often originated outside the province. Dependence on external forces has also been demonstrated by the federal government jurisdiction affecting the First Nations communities in the North.

Dependence on external markets and forces is not something unique to the North. This experience is shared, for example, by farmers and many other residents of Manitoba. The leading industrial employment opportunities in the North, however, typically exclude self-employment. Mining and, to a lesser extent, forestry offer limited options for local residents to become effective partners in new or ongoing development initiatives. Major northern enterprises (other than Manitoba Hydro) also tend to have primary corporate links outside Manitoba, rather than with the southern regions of the province.

The Role of Government in the Economy

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMY



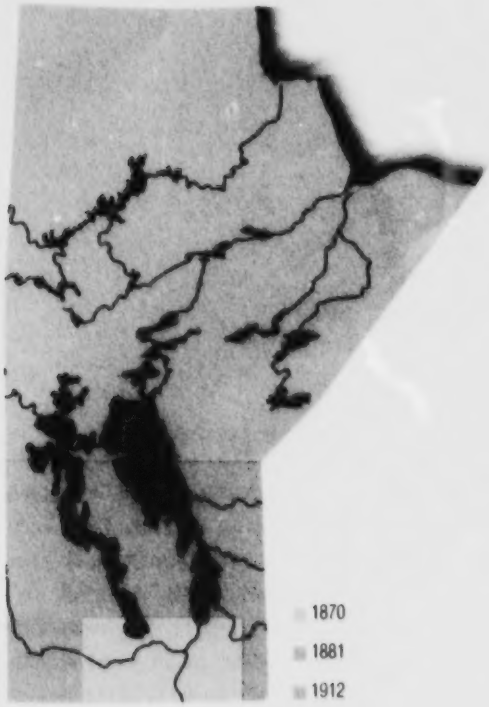
A BRIEF HISTORY

Prior to 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company claimed commercial sovereignty over the vast Hudson Bay drainage basin known as Rupertsland.

Following Confederation (1867) and the establishment of the Province of Manitoba (1870), government policy was tied mainly to mercantile and agricultural interests. Large land concessions yielded by the Government of Canada to railway companies illustrated the government's involvement in Western Canadian development up to World War I. This type of contribution led to the Canadian Northern Railway reaching The Pas in 1907.

When the Province of Manitoba was formed in 1870 it consisted of a relatively small "postage stamp" area. In 1881, the western boundary was extended to the Saskatchewan border, the eastern to the Ontario border and the northern to the 53rd parallel, slightly north of Mafeking and Poplar River. This increased the original area to slightly larger than Great Britain. It was not until 1912 that the Province of Manitoba was further extended to the size it now is (over 500,000 square kilometres of land area), with the North coming under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

EXPANSION OF MANITOBA



While the Government of Manitoba may not have been active until 1912 in what is now known as the North, the Government of Canada influenced the direction of the northern economy prior to that time. A development strategy, referred to as the "National Policy", which formed the legal framework of the **British North America Act** and Confederation, focused on three areas: the construction of a transcontinental railway uniting regions in Canada, a land and immigration policy opening the West to agricultural settlement, and a system of tariffs to protect the industrial interests of central Canada. This policy reflected a change in attitude toward land, from consideration as a common resource to consideration as private property.

During the period from 1871 to 1908, Aboriginal people in Manitoba entered into Treaty agreements. In return for giving up certain rights to land, First Nations party to these Treaties were guaranteed other rights. Those rights included certain aspects of land entitlement, hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering, among others.

The economic development component of Treaties included government assistance to establish and develop what was thought to be a viable economic alternative such as the provision of implements, seed, domestic animals, and advice and instruction on the then dominant agricultural economy.

During the period between the mid-1890s and 1914, Manitoba's economy was focused around the rapidly expanding "wheat boom" in the South. Additional transcontinental railway systems were being funnelled through Winnipeg and a wave of immigration was rapidly expanding Canada's population. After 1910, the federal government began a direct public sponsorship of the Hudson's Bay Railway, primarily as assistance to prairie farmers. The railway was completed in 1929, including a branch from The Pas to Flin Flon.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

The Government of Manitoba also became involved in northern development through the construction of roads to aid in the development of mining camps. Government assisted in the establishment of power, communication, and transportation resources. Most new railroad development after World War II in Northern Manitoba has been related directly to the mining sector.

Beginning in the late 1950s, federal government programs such as "Roads to Resources", and the

Government of Manitoba provided extensive support for northern infrastructure such as access roads, winter roads, air strips and rail lines. Cost–sharing agreements with the private sector for the design and construction of planned communities such as Thompson in the mid–1950s and Leaf Rapids in the early 1970s, as well as important up–front incentives for mineral exploration and development, were major contributions by government to the mining industry during these decades.

Responsibility for mineral policy in Canada is divided between the federal and provincial governments. During the 1970s conflicts between the two levels of government were intense as provincial governments became more interested in using mineral resources as the basis for provincial economic development programs.

Beginning in the 1970s, when structural changes in the international minerals industry led to permanent cutbacks in production and employment in both the Canadian and Manitoban mineral industries, Ottawa and the provincial governments stepped in to reduce the adverse impact on mining communities.

The Mining Community Reserve Fund, established in 1968 by the provincial government, has since provided temporary relief to residents in communities suffering unemployment and financial losses as a direct result of mine closures. The fund is made up of monies transferred from mining taxes collected under the **Mining Tax Act**.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

In 1930, some 18 years after Manitoba's northern boundary had expanded to its current size, the jurisdiction over natural resources was transferred from Canada to the Province under the **Natural Resources Transfer Act**. The Manitoba Legislature enacted the **Forest Act** which provided authority for forest administration by the Manitoba Forest Branch within the Department of Mines and Natural Resources.

In the mid–1960s, the provincial government undertook a major initiative to stimulate the Northern Manitoba forestry economy by providing a $92 million loan to Churchill Forest Industries for a new pulp and paper complex at The Pas. It was estimated that some 4,000 direct and indirect new jobs would be created.

The forestry complex at The Pas, which was taken over by the provincial government and operated as a Crown corporation until 1989, is again in private hands. Its new owner, Repap Manitoba, announced plans to expand operations. The extensive nature of forest harvesting, which overlaps with Aboriginal and other uses of Crown land in the North, has highlighted current and potential future conflicts among resource users and the serious consequences for development if left unresolved.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The report from the Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation (1969) clearly acknowledged that one of government's roles in the development of the northern economy has been the provision of transportation infrastructure.

In 1880, government charters were granted to two private railway companies to construct a line to Hudson Bay, largely to provide grain transportation for the growing agricultural sector. A number of set–backs and defaults delayed the construction until the early 1900s, but by 1907 the line had reached The Pas. The Government of Canada then moved in to extend the line to Kettle Rapids (1918) but suspended construction until 1926, due to the economic difficulties related to World War I. The rail line finally opened in 1929 with the first grain shipment transported through the Port of Churchill in 1931. A branch from The Pas to Flin Flon was completed in 1928.

Until the development of the automobile, there was little demand for roads. In 1918 the Manitoba Government's **Good Roads Act** began to extend financial assistance for the construction of highways contained within the scope of the Act. By 1929, a road to the northwest had reached Swan River and by 1939, Provincial Trunk Highway (PTH) #10 was completed to The Pas. This was extended to Flin Flon by 1950.

Due to the existence of the railway system, the high cost of road construction, and the sparse population, no further highway construction was undertaken in Northern Manitoba until the federal government's Roads to Resources program came into being in 1958. Under this federal–provincial program highways were constructed, including the extension of PTH #6 from Gypsumville to Grand Rapids; Provincial Road (PR) #391 from Simonhouse Junction to Thompson, PR #393 to Osborne Lake; and PR #304 from Manigotagan to Bissett.

Significant extension of the North's road system has occurred since the Royal Commission's report in 1969, including all weather roads to Gillam, Split Lake, Cross Lake, Norway House, Nelson House, Leaf Rapids, Lynn Lake and Moose Lake. Nevertheless, a significant number of communities and over 20% of the Northern population still do not have access to all weather roads.

The winter road system, mainly serving the fishing, trapping, mining and lumber industries, extends back to the 1920s. Although freighters with horse–drawn sleighs operated out of The Pas and Flin Flon earlier, the first northern

"The dreams and aspirations of 1912 have not yet been achieved in Manitoba.

Some half century after the provincial extension northward, the needs of the region for social and economic integration with the South have not been fully met...

In the past, transportation has played a major role in the creation of Canada from East to West, so in the future it must play a dominant role in the integration of North and South...

Transportation requirements in the North will be geared to utilization of the resources of forest and mine...

Development of the northern economy has been the result of private investment and of government expenditures in transportation and administrative services."

—The Report of the Royal Commission Inquiry into Northern Transportation, 1969.

winter roads associated with the Hudson's Bay Railroad began in the late 1920s, from Wabowden to Cross Lake and from Ilford to God's Lake.

During the 1940s, the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources issued land use permits to extend and operate the winter road system to the Island Lake communities. This period also saw the introduction of the "tractor–train" mode of transport.

Prior to the extension of PTH #6, the same department provided permits to create another winter road system beginning at Riverton and extending first to Berens River and then Island Lake, with branch routes to Hollow Water and Little Grand Rapids. Farther north, winter roads were constructed from Thompson to Lynn Lake and Missi Falls, and from Ilford to Split Lake, York Landing and Shamattawa.

During the early 1970s, the new Department of Northern Affairs became responsible for construction and maintenance of an expanded winter road system. In 1979 the Department of Highways and Transportation, along with various Indian bands and local groups, assumed responsibility for the system.

The construction of public airports in remote communities in Northern Manitoba was initiated in the late 1960s under agreements with the federal Departments of Transport and Indian Affairs. The primary provincial agencies involved were the Commission of Northern Affairs (later Department of Northern Affairs) and the Department of Highways and Transportation.

In 1974, the Canada–Manitoba Northlands Agreement was signed to develop formally a number of programs, including the construction and major upgrading of airports. The terms provided for 60/40% cost-sharing for Canada and Manitoba respectively. Subsequent operation and maintenance of these facilities then became the responsibility of the Manitoba Department of Highways and Transportation.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYDRO–ELECTRIC SECTOR

Within a year after Manitoba became a province, a private corporation, the Winnipeg Gas Company, began the provision of gas lighting within the City of Winnipeg. Over the next 50 years, a number of other private companies entered the power generating industry and, along with various mergers and buy–outs, became part of a sector which included light, power and electrical rail transportation.

In 1919 the Province entered the sector with the passing of the **Electrical Power Transmission Act** to generate, purchase, transmit and distribute electrical energy throughout rural Manitoba. The Act also initiated the formation of the Manitoba Power Commission.

Following the Manitoba Power Commission's 1948 (Hogg) Report, a new Manitoba Hydro–Electric Board was formed as a Crown corporation of the provincial government, to coordinate policy on developing and supplying electrical energy.

The first move into Northern Manitoba by the Manitoba Power Commission took place in 1958 with the purchase of the diesel generating

facilities and distribution system of The Pas Electrical Utility. A year later the Commission made a similar purchase of the privately-owned distribution system at Cranberry Portage. In 1960, the Kelsey Hydro-Electric Generating Station went into service to supply the power requirements of INCO's townsite and mining, smelting and refining operations at Thompson. In 1961 the Government of Manitoba united the Manitoba Power Commission and the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board into what is currently referred to as Manitoba Hydro.

Over the following thirty years a number of Northern Manitoba hydro-electric generating stations were constructed to produce electrical power that was destined for provincial and, more recently, export use.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Prior to the end of World War II, government development policy appeared to focus on specific sectors of the economy such as mining and transportation. However, over the 35 year period between 1950 and 1985, both the federal and provincial governments initiated a number of studies and commissions to explore and provide recommendations on what would be considered today as economic "strategies".

In the mid-1950s, governments began to recognize the distinct socio-economic needs of Northern Manitoba. In 1956, the Manitoba Legislature passed a resolution requesting that the Department of Agriculture undertake a study of the Indians and Metis living in Manitoba. This study resulted in the creation of a division within the Manitoba Department of Health and Welfare which focused on community development.

The Manitoba Development Fund, the first major economic development activity of its kind in Manitoba, was established in 1958 to help small business. Set up as a "lender of last resort" to small enterprises, it soon graduated into something more ambitious. By 1966, its lending power was raised to $100 million and was heralded as the first step in "Operation Industrial Breakthrough".

The Committee on Manitoba's Economic Future (COMEF) (1961-63), followed by the Targets for Economic Development (TED) (1969) were the first sets of "strategic plans" with goals and objectives clearly defined and set over a fixed time frame. TED included a monitoring system to assess the progress of the strategy.

While neither study was focused on Northern Manitoba, the COMEF Report did produce a major section on the "Role of Native People in the North in Industrial Development", while the TED Report emphasized the role of "regional development". In its section on primary industries, it reported that, with the exception of agriculture, the primary industries were found in Northern Manitoba.

In 1971, the provincial government appointed a Northern Task Force with representation from Aboriginal and other communities. Overall policy in the late 1960s and early 1970s had begun to make Aboriginal and northern economic development a priority. Hence, the Province created two programs with a Native/Northern economic development thrust: the Communities Economic Development Fund (CEDF) and the Co-operative Loans and Loan Guarantee Board, both of which are still in operation.

The provincial Department of Northern Affairs was created in the early 1970s and included field staff with employment and community development mandates for the 49 "northern communities" designated at that time. The Northern Manpower Corps

Division was one of the major vehicles for human and economic development initiatives during the early stages of the department's existence.

About the same time (1971), the federal government's Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) initiated the first of several joint development agreements with the province. The Special ARDA Program contained two major programs for economic development: Primary Producing Activities (PPA) with 227 projects and Commercial Undertakings (CU) with 223 applications accepted. A total of about $9.6 million was dispersed under this program between 1971 and 1980.

In addition, the federal Department of Indian Affairs initiated its Indian Economic Development Fund in 1971 to provide similar assistance to Aboriginal entrepreneurs.

The Province of Manitoba's policy document, Guidelines for the Seventies (1973), focused on Northern Manitoba and the role of natural resources in the economy. Improvements in quality of life of northerners were also included (e.g., improvements in living conditions and services).

The Northlands Agreement (1976-1981), followed by the Northern Development Agreement (1982 –1990), were the most recent and comprehensive economic development programs that focused specifically on Northern Manitoba. Both programs, funded by various federal and provincial government departments, addressed human, structural and service components of the Agreements' economic development strategy. About $138.7 million was provided to the northern economy through the Manitoba Northlands Agreement and about $259.3 million by the subsequent Northern Development Agreement.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NORTH TODAY

While there are no formal federal–provincial agreements focused on the North at the present time, there are a multitude of federal and provincial economic development programs available. As well, the two senior levels of government continue to have a presence in the North through northern offices and services. They continue to play a major role in the northern economy.

In 1991, 1,020 provincial government employees (excluding Crown corporations) resided in Northern Manitoba. This was 7.3% of all provincial civil servants. Of provincial government departments, the largest proportion of employees located in the North were from Northern Affairs (43%), Energy and Mines (15%), Justice (15%), Highways (12%), Natural Resources (10%), Education and Training (9%), and Family Services (7%).

In 1986, provincial government services constituted 11% of the overall labour force in Northern Manitoba, compared to 21% in First Nations communities and 11% in Northern Affairs communities. Over 90% of Manitoba Government employees living in the North were located in The Pas (51%) and Thompson (40%).

The federal Civil Service Commission reported that, of the more than 9,000 federal employees currently working in Manitoba, over 7,000 (or 76%) currently work in Winnipeg and the remainder work in rural and northern areas. Approximately one–third of federal government offices in Northern Manitoba are located in the City of Thompson. While no precise figures are currently available for the number of federal government employees in Thompson, many work for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Environment Canada, Transport Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Correctional Services of Canada, and the R.C.M.P.

In 1991, social assistance expenditures in the North were estimated to be about $78 million, with approximately 73% provided by the federal government, 25% by the provincial government and less than 2% by four incorporated municipalities (Thompson, Flin Flon, The Pas and Snow Lake). Northern Manitoba accounted for about 10% of overall provincial government social assistance payments. Approximately 33% of the overall northern population and 57% of on–reserve First Nations residents appeared to have received social assistance for some period in 1991.

GOVERNMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In recent times, public concern for the environment and a rising public awareness of the finite nature of the earth's resources have given rise to a concept called sustainable development. This new way of looking at the use of the world's resources and the apparent commitment of governments to it is of major significance to a resource–based economy like Northern Manitoba. Sustainable development, according to one definition, promotes economic development but without environmental decline. The Brundtland Commission underlines perhaps the central issues of our time: the need to reconcile economic growth with conservation of the resources upon which growth depends, and safeguarding the entire natural environment which sustains us both physically and spiritually. In the words of this report, "humanity has the ability to make development sustainable... to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Canada's initial response to the release of the Brundtland Report in 1987 was the establishment of the National Task Force on the Environment and Economy.

The Province of Manitoba, acting on a recommendation of the National Task Force, established the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy in October 1988. This forum is comprised of government ministers, industry executives, labour leaders, environmental group representatives and academics.

The Round Table's vision for Manitoba is "a sound environment and sustainable economic growth". A sound environment is defined as a "clean, safe, and healthy air, land, and water in which to live, work, and play." Sustainable economic growth is defined as "quality growth that creates ongoing wealth and provides goods and services for present and future generations of Manitobans in an environmentally sustainable manner".

A document entitled Towards a Sustainable Development Strategy for Manitoba has outlined the framework, fundamental principles and guidelines which the Province aims to incorporate into policy affecting management

of the Province's resources and environment.

Manitoba's Sustainable Development Strategy is comprised of a series of public consultation programs designed to develop and refine policies. To date, according to the Manitoba Department of the Environment, over 2,000 Manitobans from around the Province have participated in meetings and workshops to contribute to the elaboration of policies.

This new thinking by senior levels of government could, if translated into programming, have profound effects on the economic development future of the largely resource–based Northern Manitoba economy. Consider, for example, the principle that economic and ecological factors should be integrated in decision making. Application of this principle will require that the ecological impacts be a basic consideration of decision making. Other principles of sustainable development suggest that development should improve the quality of human life and that people should be meaningfully involved in decisions that affect them.

THE NORTH AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

While the term sustainable development may be new to the North, the concept is not. Aboriginal people historically lived in a way that was interdependent with nature.

People have been part of the North for a very long time. Today, the water and land of the northern region support the primary economic activities of forestry, mining, trapping, commercial and domestic fishing, hydro–electric production, tourism, agriculture and other uses.

Increasingly, demands on the northern region and its resources, including demands for preservation of ecosystems for recreation use or for inherent value, are competing for the same land and resources. Land use conflicts are now common and are certain to grow in number and severity. Key among these will be overlaps between First Nations and all other resource users regarding outstanding treaty land entitlement. An estimated 496,000 hectares (1,225,600 acres), according to the Treaty & Aboriginal Rights Research Centre, are owed to northern First Nations. These claims remain unsettled.

LAND AND RESOURCE USE CONTROL

Much of the northern region is Crown land. This means that, apart from communities, utilization of land and resources is assigned mainly through leases and other mechanisms which provide rights to use.

Of the three types of communities, Industrial communities have had more autonomy (e.g., power to zone and collect taxes) than most First Nations and Northern Affairs communities to control land within community borders. Land in First Nations communities is held in trust by the federal government; land in Northern Affairs communities is ultimately administered by the provincial Department of Northern Affairs. For the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities, different levels of government from outside the

region have had a significant degree of control over land use in the region.

On Crown land outside of communities, where the majority of income is generated in the North, control over land and resource use has been assigned mainly by the province to resource users. Higher levels of government, located outside the region, have had a significant say in decisions about land and resource use in the region. Furthermore, some resource users who have been the recipient of rights to Crown resources have been affected by decisions made outside the North (e.g., in the case of hydro- electric development) or outside the Province (e.g., some mining and forestry development) in response to market and other forces.

It has become apparent, particularly in recent years, that Crown land in the North is encumbered by a wide variety of rights to resource use. Forest management licences, mining leases, water power reserves, registered traplines, commercial and sport fishing licences, sport hunting licences and newly-recognized Aboriginal rights all lay claim to certain uses of Crown land in the North. Many of these rights cover the same area, and do conflict from time to time. In addition, as noted above, significant outstanding Treaty land obligations to First Nations have yet to be located and resolved in the region.

In summary, there are a large number of sometimes competing perspectives on how Crown land and resources should be used, and whose rights and ideas should prevail.

There also seems to have been only limited success at resolving conflicts, primarily major conflicts such as outstanding treaty land entitlement.

Considerations for Economic Development Planning

This Benchmark Report has been intended to document the state of the northern economy today using available information. However, there are several conclusions which arise out of the report which are important to the process of economic development planning. These conclusions are presented in brief form here to allow for reflection and further consideration:

1. EXTERNAL DECISION-MAKING

The North covers a very large share of Manitoba's land area (80%), but includes a relatively small share of Manitoba's population (less than 8%). Key decisions affecting northern development have been, and continue to be, made in boardrooms, offices and legislatures located outside the region.

2. DIVERSITY WITHIN THE NORTH

The North is an administrative area defined by the Province; however, the North is rarely treated as one region for the planning of government services and programs. In reality, the North includes 11 distinct sub-regions which typically share few, if any, common plans, objectives or economic interests. Within the North, there are three radically different types of community jurisdictions which have little in the way of common interests:

- First Nation communities (on-reserve)
- Northern Affairs communities
- Industrial communities located in incorporated municipalities or local government districts.

3.
THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH

Aboriginal people living on- and off-reserves account for half of the North's current population, and First Nations communities on reserves are the only community group whose population and labour force grew since the 1970s. Contrary to earlier projections in the 1970s, continued growth has not occurred in the Industrial communities of the North. Most of the North's population (70%) live in 21 communities of more than 1,000 people. Less than one-quarter (22%) of the North's population live in over 35 communities without all weather road access, concentrated primarily (over 80%) in First Nations communities in three of the North's 11 sub-regions. Educational opportunities, mobility, community services and other standard of living factors vary significantly between the Industrial and Aboriginal communities of the North.

4.
NORTHERN INCOME

Average household income in the North approximates the overall Manitoba average. Industrial community average household incomes are well above the provincial average (18% higher in 1985). In contrast, average household incomes are well below the provincial average for First Nations (61% of Manitoba average) and Northern Affairs (77% of Manitoba average) communities. Employment income accounted for 57% of First Nations community incomes, 73% of Northern Affairs community incomes, and 87% of Industrial community incomes in 1985. These statistics ignore many factors, including subsistence harvests and community variations in cost of living, household size and tax obligations.

5.
ECONOMIC BASE FOR DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

Industrial communities in the North display continued economic rationale for their existence related to the sale of mining, forestry and other resource products to export markets. In contrast, the rationale for the location of many First Nations and Northern Affairs communities dates back to earlier times. Development of the Industrial centres in the North has provided very limited employment or income for residents of the area's First Nations and Northern Affairs communities. Government-funded construction and service activity as well as government transfer payments constitute significant shares of income in First Nations and Northern Affairs communities. Commercial harvesting of fish and fur as well as hunting, fishing and gathering of food also remain important contributors to local incomes in the Aboriginal communities of the North.

6.
COMPETITION FOR RESOURCE LANDS

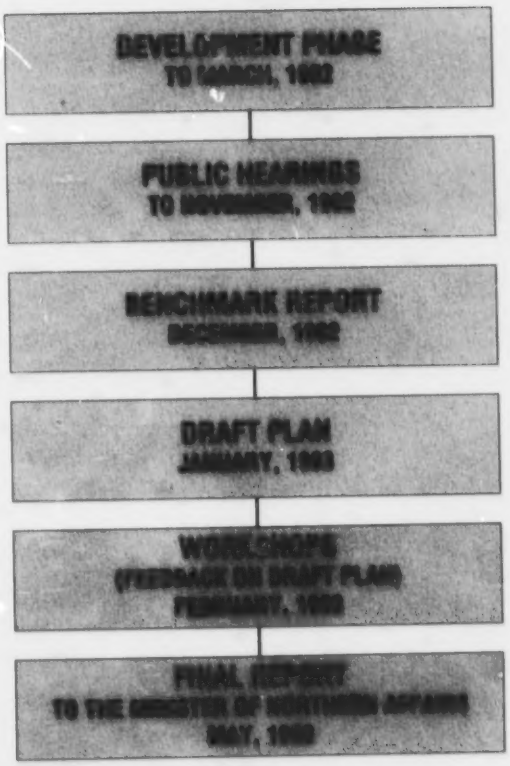
Increasingly, resource users compete for the same Crown land base in the North. Attention today is being directed more and more toward land use interests of First Nations communities. This attention includes use made of Crown land outside of reserves for trapping, hunting and fishing by Aboriginal people, consideration of treaty land entitlement as well as land exchange commitments arising out of past hydro-electric developments. Continued development of mining, forestry and hydro-electric resources involves resolution of the concerns and interests of First Nation communities.

7.
NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC LINKAGE

Large scale mining, forestry and hydro-electric developments in the North suggest a dynamic role in the overall growth of Manitoba's employment and incomes. The net contribution from the North to Manitoba's Gross Domestic Product, however, appears to be only marginally greater than the North's share of Manitoba's labour force. There is considerable room for different views about the extent to which mega-products in the North create wealth and improved living for southern versus northern interests. In general, however, tangible economic linkages between Northern and Southern Manitoba residents appear not to be well developed; northern linkages are often stronger with points outside Manitoba.

To achieve consensus on an economic development strategy for Northern Manitoba will presumably require that these issues be resolved and the economic linkages among northern residents and between northern and southern interests be strengthened as well.

What Happens Next?



The Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission has embarked on a concurrent process of community based consultation and regionally focused research and planning. The release of this **Benchmark Report** is a significant event in that process. The **Benchmark Report** is designed to serve as a tool in completing the Commission's larger task, the preparation of a sustainable economic development plan for Northern Manitoba.

As the chart shows, the Commission has now completed a significant portion of its work, and is now prepared to produce a draft economic sustainable development plan based on the results of the community based consultations that have already occurred. The public will continue to be involved as the plan is refined and completed. The next major event will be the release of the draft **Sustainable Economic Development Plan for Northern Manitoba**, an event that is scheduled to occur in January 1993.

The Benchmark Report in Brief

THE BENCHMARK REPORT IN BRIEF

The following is a summary of the main points and considerations that are contained in the Benchmark Report. Each section is meant to reflect important ideas and facts in the corresponding section of the main text. Of necessity, it will not provide as complete a picture as the full report. This summary has been translated into Cree Syllabics (Northern Manitoba dialect) and this translation follows.

THE DIVERSITY OF NORTHERN MANITOBA

Northern Manitoba is a diverse place. It is a large region containing four Census Divisions, 11 identifiable sub–regions, and three distinct community groups: First Nations, Northern Affairs and Industrial communities. It has a total of 111 communities as of 1992.

Northern Manitoba is a vast area spanning a land base that varies from southern mixed–wood forest to Arctic tundra. Its size and remoteness, many government jurisdictions, development history and other factors have resulted in only limited economic linkages among communities and sub–regions of the North.

Nevertheless there remains, to some extent, a common northern identity based on a certain connection with the northern environment and on a common feeling of isolation from external decision-making that affects their day-to-day lives.

NORTHERN MANITOBA'S ECONOMIC HISTORY

The Aboriginal people have lived in Northern Manitoba since time immemorial. When European traders arrived on the shores of Hudson Bay, the Cree, Ojibway, Assiniboine and Chipewyan First Nations were already well established in Northern Manitoba and had an extensive hunting and gathering economy. With the coming of the fur trade and the establishment of inland posts, Aboriginal people settled in the vicinity of these early trading centres. Many of the present-day First Nations communities in the regions began in this way; some also had been gathering places prior to the fur trade or were settled when main communities became too large.

The Metis people made a significant contribution to the settlement of the region. Some Metis people moved to the North, following the troubles at the Red River Settlement and the Northwest Rebellions. Some Aboriginal people became "non-status" following the signing of the treaties. These people and others joined together to establish what are now known as "Northern Affairs" communities throughout the region.

At the turn of the century, the North began to industrialize. Beginning about the time of the arrival of the railroad at The Pas, a "modern" forestry operation was established there. As the Hudson Bay Railroad pushed northward, the area was opened up to mineral prospecting, resulting in the establishment of mines at several points in the region. These early industrial developments (forestry operations, mines, a railway system) and others, such as a saltwater port at Churchill and hydro-electric generating stations, have resulted in the establishment of several "Industrial" communities.

Aboriginal communities established at the time of the fur trade and before; communities created by the Metis, non-status and other people; and municipalities and LGDs that arose mainly from the establishment of industry, remain today as three distinct community groups in the North. First Nations communities, Northern Affairs communities and Industrial communities remain distinct for a variety of reasons, including differences reinforced by different government jurisdictions.

NORTHERN MANITOBA TODAY

In 1991, there were approximately 84,000 people in the North representing almost 8% of Manitoba's population. Forty-two First Nations communities had 35,910 people living on-reserve, 56 Northern Affairs communities had 8,827 people and 13 Industrial communities had 38,955 people. Population growth in Northern Manitoba has fallen significantly below projected levels. During the last decade, most of the Industrial and all of the Northern Affairs communities declined in population, while First Nations communities showed a notable increase. This growth in First Nations population is a significant event during a period of increased interest in Aboriginal rights and self-government.

Approximately 71% of the northern population lives in 21 communities with more than 1,000 people. With respect to the three community groups in the region, 64% of the First Nations population, 93% of the Industrial population and none of the Northern Affairs population live in communities of over 1,000 people.

With the exception of residents of the Industrial communities, the northern population is relatively immobile.

Accessibility and availability of housing, basic community infrastructure and services vary greatly among the three community groups, as do levels of formal education and occupational skills. Industrial communities enjoy higher levels of all these amenities than the First Nations and Northern Affairs communities. While the presence of services and facilities (including education), are generally related to industrial development and/or community size, it is notable that some of the largest First Nations communities are significantly different from their Industrial counterparts.

THE NORTHERN MANITOBA ECONOMY

This section examines the northern economy from the perspective of how northern residents make a living and what level of income (both cash and non–cash income) they earn. The degree to which individuals can use their available time to create income directly affects the overall prosperity of the community in which they live. In the North, disparity of income levels among northerners is one measure of the uneven patterns of economic development to date.

While average household income in 1985 in the North was approximately equal to the provincial average, there were significant differences in income between community groups. Average household income in First Nations communities was only 61% of the provincial average, while average household income in Northern Affairs communities was 77% of the provincial average. In contrast, average household income in Industrial communities was dramatically higher and was actually 18% above the provincial average.

Average monetary income (before tax) of northern females was only 52% of average male income. This is slightly below the difference between average income of male and female Manitobans. In the North, however, differences between average incomes of males and females varied significantly between different community groups and between Census Divisions. Of interest, the gap between average male and female income was the widest in the Industrial communities.

Non–monetary income appears to be a significant contributor to income in Northern Manitoba. This includes income–in–kind derived from food, clothing or other products produced and consumed by an individual, family or household. In locally harvested food alone, the value-in–kind in Northern Manitoba in the mid–1980s could have represented between $500 and $4000 dollars per household of five persons. This is based on the cost of purchasing an equivalent quantity of meat in local stores.

Northern residents obtain income from a variety of sources, but employment was by far the major source of income in 1985. In Northern Manitoba employment accounted for 80% of Northern Manitoba income as compared to 77% in the Province as a whole. However, there were significant differences in income levels between community groups: First Nations communities' average employment income was only about 38% of average northern income, and Northern Affairs communities' were about 66% of the Northern average. Again, Industrial communities' average employment income were much higher and were 135% of the Northern average.

The active labour force in Northern Manitoba in 1986 was estimated to include 28,100 persons.

Over 70% of this labour force lived in Industrial communities. The participation rates were lower and unemployment rates much higher in First Nations communities and in Northern Affairs communities. The 1986 Census of Canada probably understates the participation and unemployment in First Nations and Northern Affairs communities relative to the Industrial communities, from the perspective of Northerners' observations.

In addition to being isolated from the mainstream of employment opportunities, the First Nations and Northern Affairs community populations face a number of other barriers to employment that are the result of long term, structural unemployment and difficulties in adjusting to an industrial wage economy.

While the North is often considered to be a resource–based economy, over 65% of the northern work force is employed in service industries. The pattern of labour force distribution by industry varies greatly among community groups, reflecting the job opportunities that are available; most opportunities are concentrated in those areas where major industries are located.

Major resource sectors in the North are mining, forestry, hydro–electric power generation, commercial fishing, trapping and to a lesser extent, agriculture. These activities are dependent upon the land and water resources of the region. Major service sectors include tourism, transportation and other services (including utilities, trade, finance, retail, other consumer and business services and government).

Federal and provincial social assistance expenditures constitute another source of income for the northern economy. These payments were estimated at $78 million in 1991; about 87% came from the federal government.

The North's overall contribution to the provincial economy is difficult to estimate, but may range between 6.5% to 7.5% of Manitoba's total Gross Domestic Product. Gross Domestic Product is the total value of goods and services produced in Manitoba. The contribution of the Province to the economy of the North is even more difficult to measure, but the Province does play a major role in all aspects of the northern economy. The economy of the North is dependent upon markets and forces well beyond Manitoba.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE ECONOMY

Beginning with the signing of treaties with Aboriginal people in the 1870s, the federal and provincial governments have played a major role in the northern economy. From early times both governments were involved in the development of the mining and forestry sectors and played a major role in the development of the region by actively supporting the building of the Hudson's Bay Railroad. In later years, both the federal and provincial governments sought to stimulate economic growth in the region by constructing major transportation infrastructure and supporting comprehensive federal/provincial development agreements.

Presently, although there are no such agreements in place, both governments continue to play a major role in the northern economy through a host of economic development programs, through direct employment in government services and through provision of social assistance payments.

The Manitoba government has made a major commitment to sustainable development. The precise way that sustainable development is implemented in Manitoba has yet to be

defined. Some of the principles of sustainable economic development suggest the need for major changes in the way that decisions are made.

The North is a region which supports a growing list of resource uses, many of which are shared among communities. Increasingly, resource use conflicts (including demands for preservation of land) are emerging. Key among these is potential overlaps between outstanding treaty land entitlements of First Nations and all other resource uses.

The majority of the North is Crown land where rights to resources and land uses are assigned by government through leases and other similar mechanisms. Many decisions about northern land and resource use have been made outside the region and, in some cases, outside the Province (based on market and other factors). There appears to have been only limited success at resolving long-standing issues such as treaty land entitlement.

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ᐁᐊᓐᑯ ᐅᒪ ᐅᑭᒪᐃᓕᓂ ᑲᐃᓯ ᐃᓕᑕᒪᖃᓲ. ᓇᒧᓇ ᒥᓯᐁ· ᑭᒪᓯᓇᓱᑲᑌᓐ ᐅᒪ ᐱᑯ <ᖁ ᑲᐃᑕᑌᑌᓂ.

ᐱᑐᑎ ᑐᐃᓐᑲᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᓇᐱᐊᓐᓂ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ

ᐁᐁᐊᓐᑯ ᐅᒪ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᓄᐊᓐᖏ ᐃᓯ <ᖁᓂᑲᑌᓐ ᑲᐃᓯᐊᑭᒪᒥᓂ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᒥᓇ ᒥᑕᑕᓐᓐ ᐱᓱᑯᓴ ᒥᓇ ᐃᓯ ᐊᑎ <ᖁᓂᑲᑌᓐ ᒥᓇ ᓂᑎᑐᐊᓐᖏ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᐃᓐᑭᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᑕ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᓂ ᐃᑎᐃᓐᓂᑲᓂ ᑕᐅᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐊᓂᓂ ᑲᐃᑕᐃᓐᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐱᓱᑯᓴ ᐅᐱᓇᐱᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ ᐱᓱᑯᓴ ᐅᐱᓇᐱᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐁᐃᐯᐱᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᓇ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐁᐱᐃᐯᐱᒥ<ᓂᑕᓐᓂ ᐅᑐᓇᐱᐊᓐᓐ ᐅᓇ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐁᑭ ᐯ ᐃᓯ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓂ ᐁᑲᓇᓇᒪ ᒪᒪᐃᓐ ᐃᓐᑕᑐᑫᒥᑐᐊᓐᓂ. ᐁᑲᓐ ᒪᑲ ᖁᐱᓐᐱᖅᑐᓁ ᐃᓯ ᐊᖅᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᐊᓐᓐ ᐊᓐᓇᓐ ᐅᓂ ᑲᓇᐊᓐᓂᒥᑯ ᐅᑭᒪᐊᓐ ᐅᑌ ᐅᓂ ᓴᐊᓐᓇᓂ.

ᓴᐃᓯ ᓯᓂᖅᑲᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ

ᓇᒧᓇ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᑲᓁᑐ ᑲᐅᓂ ᐯᐊᖅᓂ ᐅᑌ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᖃᐊᐊᓐ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ. ᐊᓴ ᑭᐊᖅᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᑕ ᑲᑕᑯᓂᑭᓂ ᐅᑕᑕᐁᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᓂᓂ ᒪᑫᐊᓐᓂ ᓇᑲᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᓐᖅᓂ ᒥᓇ ᑭᓂᐊᓐᓇ. ᐁᑯᑕ ᐅᑕ ᑭᐁᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᑭᒪᓂᑌᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᐅᒥ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᓂ ᐁᑲᓐ ᐃᓐᐱᐃ ᐁᒪᑎᓂ ᓄᑕᑕᐅᐊᓐᓂ ᑭᐊᑎ ᐅᓇᐱᐊᓐᓂ ᐃᑌ ᑲᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᐊᓂᓂᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᑕ ᑭᐁᓐᑎᓄᓂ ᐃᓐᓇᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓂ ᒥᓇ ᐃᓐᑎᓐᓂᑲᓂ ᐃᓂᓂ

ᑲᐅᓂᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑭᒋ ᐱᓄᓯᐃ·ᐱᒋᑕᓂᓂᒃᑲᓇ ᓂᐱ ᑲᐊᕐᒋᑕᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐁᑯᑕ ᐊᑎ ᐅᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᓴᓫ

ᐁᑲ· ᐁᑲ·ᓂ ᐅᐃ ᓂᑎᑐ ᑐᐃ·ᑲᓴ ᐅᓇᐱᐃ·ᓇ ᑕᑲ·ᓇ·ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐅᑭ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᑲᐊᔪᒋᑊ ᐅᐊ·ᓇᐃ·ᐊ·ᑊ ᐁᑲ· ᐃᑕ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᑲᑐᑲ·ᑊᓫ ᐱᑐᑎ ᐃᒋ ᑲᓇᐊ·<ᒋᑲᓕᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑫᒪᑯᓂᑊ ᐅᒋ ᒥᓇ ᐱᑐᑎ ᐃᒋ <ᑲᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ

ᐊᓄ- ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᒪᓂᑐ<

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᒪ ᑲᐯ ᐊᑎᑭᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓴ ᑭᐢᑌ·ᐤ ᑭᒋ ᐊᔪᓇᓄᐊ·ᐤ ᒥᓇ ᓄᐅ·ᓵᑊ ᑭᐊᔪᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑫᑲ- ᐊᔪᓇᓄᐊ·ᐤ Vᵋᓵᓴ᐀ <ᕐ ᐃᓂᑯᑊ ᒪᒪᐊ·>ᐃ·ᓴ ᒪᓂᑐ<ᓫ ᓄᐅ·ᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᒥᓇ ᓂᓕᓵᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓇ ᒪᒪᐃ· ᑭᐊᔪᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᒋ ᓂᑎᑐᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᒥᓇ ᓂᑯᑕ·ᓕᓵᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ ᓂᔪᓄᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᒥᓇ ᓂᑯᑕ·ᓕᓵᑊ ᑯᑕᑭᔪ ᐅᓇ>ᐃᓇ ᒪᒪᐃ· ᑭᐊᔪᐊ·ᑊ ᑫᑲ- ᑭᒋ ᒥᐅ·ᒥᑕᐅᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᑎᑲᑲᑌᐤ ᐁᑲ ᐁᐁᓇᑭᔪᐅᒋ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑎᔪᔪᑲ·- ᑭᐊᑎ ᓂᒋᐸᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᒪᑲ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑭᓇᑲᑌᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᑲᐅᓇᐱᒋ ᐱᐢᒋᐊᑎ ᐊᒋᐸᓂᒪᓕᒋᒋ ᐅᐊ·ᓇᓕᐁ·ᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᑫᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᓇᐊ·- ᒥᑀᒋ ᐅᓇᐱᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᑕ ᑲᑕᑲ·ᑊ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᒥᓇ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᒪᑲ ᓇᒧᓇ ᑭᒋᒥᑕᐅᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᑭᑕ ᑕᓕᒋᑊ ᐱᔪᑕ·ᔦᑊᓫ

ᐁᑲ· ᓇᒧᓇ ᐊᑕᐳᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᐅᒋ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐱᑯ ᐃᑕ ᑲᑭ ᐅᐱᓂᑌᑊ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐁᑲ· ᓇᒧᓇ ᑕᑲ·ᓴ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐃᑕ ᒥᑀᒋ ᐃᑕ ᑲᐃᓕ ᐅᓇᐱᒋᑊ ᐅᑭ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᓇᒧᓇ ᒥᓇ ᓇᑲᑕᒪ·ᑊ ᐅᑕᑎᑭᐊ·ᐤ ᑭᑕ ᓇᑐᓇᑭᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐃᑎᐱ ᐃᑌ ᐊᐊ·ᓕᒥ ᑭᒋᒥᑕᐅᒥᑕᓇᐤ ᑭᑕ ᑕᓕᒋᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐅᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ

ᒥᓇ ᓇᒧᓇ ᐱᔪᑲ·ᐤ ᐃᓕ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᑊ ᐃᑕ ᑭᓇ ᐃᓕ ᐃ·ᑭᒋᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓄᐃ ᑯᑕᑭᔪ ᑫᑲ·ᓇ ᑲᐃᓕᑊ <ᒥᐃᒋᑊ ᑯᑕᑭᔪᑲᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᓴᐊ·ᓂᑊ ᐅᑭ ᓇᒧᓇ ᒥᓇ ᐱᔪᑲ·ᐤ ᐊᔪᐊ·ᑊ ᐊᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐅᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᐅᑭᑎᑭᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᑕ ᓇᑐᓇᑭᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐅᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᑲᑐᑲ·ᑊᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐃᑎᑯᓂᑲᓂᑊ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓴ ᐅᓇᐱᓇᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ

ᓯᓂᔨᑫᐃ·ᐤ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᒪ ᒪᓯᓇᔨᑲᐤ ᑲᓇᐊ·<ᑕᑦ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑲᐃᓯ ᐱᒪᑭᐅᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄᑊ ᑕᓂᓂᔪ ᑲᑭᑭᑫᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐱᑐᑎ ᑲᐃᓯ ᑲᑭᑭᑫᑊᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᑫᓂᑕᑲ·ᐤ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑲᐊᔪᑲᑌᑭᑊ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐃᓯ ᑭᑕ ᐅᑭ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᑭᑊ ᑲᑭᑭᑫᑊ ᑭᑕ ᒥᓇᐸᓂᑕᑭᑊ ᑭᑎᑲᑐᑎᑭᑊ ᐁᑲ ᐅᑎᑭᓇᑲᑌᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑭᑕ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓇ ᑭᑫᓂᑕᑲ·ᐤ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐁᐃᓯ ᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑲᑭᑭᑫᑊ ᐊᑎᑭᑊ <ᐱᑐᑎ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊ ᑲᑭᑭᑫᑊ ᐊᑎᑭᑊ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᑊᓫ

ᐁᑲ· ᑭᒥᓂᑭᑲᑌ· ᑌᐸᑯᑊ ᐊᓂᑭ ᑲᐯ ᒪᓴᐃ·ᐸᓂᐟ ᖁᑲ- ᐊᑲ·ᓂ ᑌᐱᑲᒥᐟ ᐁᑲᓂᑭᑎᖁᐟ
ᑕᐱᓂᑯ- ᑎᐱᑲᒥᐟ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᒪᑲ ᒥᓂᑕᓴ ᐸᒥᐸᓂ· ᐁᑲᓇᐃᐸᑎᑌᑭ
ᐅᑲᓂᑭᑎᖁᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᐠ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟᙾ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓂᑕᓴ ᓇᑲᑕᐊ·ᐟ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ
ᐃᓂᑯᓂᑲᓂᐟ ᑲᑲᑭᑎᖁᐟ ᑲᑭᓇᐠ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᑲᐟ ᑲᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᒥᒥᑊ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑎ ᓇᑲᑕᐊ·ᐟ
ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐊ·ᓇᐃ·ᓇᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐊᑐᓂᖁᐃ· ᐃᑕᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟ ᒪᐊ··
ᐁᐊ·ᑲ·ᓂᐟ ᓂᔪᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᑲᐃᓭ ᑲᑭᑎᖁᑎᐟᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᐃᓂᖁ·ᐊ·ᐟ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᐟ ᓇᑲᑕᐊ·ᐟ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᒪᑲ ᑎᐱᓇᐁ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᐟ ᐸᐱᑐᓂ
ᐃᓭ ᑲᑭᑎᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᐃᑕᐃᓂᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟᙾ ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓂᑭᑲᑌ ᑲᐯᑐᓂᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟ ᒪᐊ··
ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟ ᒥᓂᐸ ᐃᓂᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᓇᑲᑕᐊ·ᐟ ᐅᑲᑭᑎᖁᐃ·ᓂᐊ·ᐟᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓂᐸ ᐃᓭ ᐃ·ᑭᐅᐁ·ᐸᓂᐠ ᐊᓂᒪ ᑲᑭᑎᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᐁᑲ ᓭᓂᓴᐠ ᑲᐊᐸᑎᐅᓭ·
ᑕᐱᓂᑯ- ᒥᑎᑦ ᑲᐊᑭᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᐊᐃ·ᓂᑭ ᒥᓇ ᒥᑎᑦ ᑌᐱᓇᐁ· ᑲᐅᓭᑕᓂᐊ·ᐟᙾ ᑭᑭᖁ
ᓂᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᒥᑕᑕᐟ ᐊᑭᑭ ᑲᐯᒪᓴᐃ·ᐸᓂᐟ ᓂᓴᓂᒥᑕᓇᐊ·ᐠ ᐃᑭᑯ ᑭᒥᓂᐊ·ᐠ
ᒥᑕᓂᒥᑕᓇᐠ ᐁᑭ ᑲᐯᒪᓴᐃ·ᐸᓂᐟ ᑎᐱᓇᐁ· ᐁᐊᑭᑯ ᐅᒪ ᑕᐱᓂᑯ-
ᐁᐊᑕᐊ·ᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐃ·ᓴᑎ ᐊᑕᐃ·ᑲᒥᑯᐟᙾ

ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇ·ᓴᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐸᐱᑐᓂ ᐃᓭ ᑲᑭᑎᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᒪᐊ·· ᐁᐊᑐᑎᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟᙾ ᐁᐊ·ᑯ
ᐅᒪ ᑭᐃᓭ ᒥᑭᑲᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᑌᐸᑯᑊ ᑲᐯᐱᑐᐊᑎᐟᙾ ᐁᑲ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᐟ ᑭᒥᓂᑭᑲᑌ
ᐃ·ᓇᐊ·ᐣ ᓇᐊ·· ᒥᑐᐸ ᐁᑲᑭᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᐃᓂᑯᐟ ᒥᓭᐁ· ᒪᓂᑐᐸᙾ ᒪᐃ ᓇᒧᓇ
ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᓇᐊ·· ᒥᑐᐟ ᐃᑯᓂᑲᓂᐟ ᓇᒪ·· ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᒥᓇ ᐊᑎ
ᓇᐃ·ᑎᓴᓭᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐊ·ᓇᐃ·ᑎᒪᓭᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟᙾ ᐸᑲᑦ ᒪᑲ ᐸᑕᓭᓇᐊᒪ·ᐟ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ
ᑲᓂᑭᑕᑭᐟ ᐅᒣᓂᐠ ᐊᑭᑕᓭᐃ·ᓂᓂᐠ ᒪᑭ ᑕᓂᑕᑐ ᐊᐃ·ᓴᑲᐟ ᑲᐊᐅᑭᑊᑭᐟᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᑭᑎᓂᖁᑲᑌᐠ ᐁᐊᓂᒥᑕᑭᐟ ᐅᑭ ᐃᑯᓂᑲᓂᐟ ᒥᓇ ᐊ·ᓇᐃ·ᓇᐟ ᑲᐅᑭᑭᐟ ᑭᑕ
ᐃᓭ ᐱᒪᑭᐅᑭᐟ ᑕᐱᑯᓂ- ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᐃᑕᐃ·ᓂᐟ ᑲᐊᓴᑎᐟ ᑲᐃᓭᐱᒪᑭᐅᑭᐟ ᑕᐱᑕᓭᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᐊᑕ ᐁᐁ·ᓄᑕᐟ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᑲᐅᑭᑭ ᓭᓂᓴᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐱᓂ ᑲᑭᑎᖁᐊ·ᐟ
ᐁᐊᑐᑎᑲᐊ·ᑭᐟ ᐊᓂᑭᑊ ᑲᑌᐯᓂᑕᒥᓂᐟ ᐅᓀᐠ ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᓂᓂᓭᙾ ᐁᑲ· <ᐱᐃᑐᓂ ᐃᓭ
ᐊᑐᑎᑲᓂᐊ·ᐣ <ᐱᐃᑐᓂ ᐃᑌ ᑲᐃᓭ ᐅᓇᐱᐃᑭᐟ ᐊᓂᓭᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐁᑲ· ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᐣ
ᒥᑎᑎᐣ ᐃᑌ ᑲᐅᓇᑕᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᑕᐱᑯᓂ- ᒧᓇᓂᓭᐃᐁ·ᐃ·ᐣᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᑕᑲ·ᐣ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓇᐟ ᑕᐱᑯᓂ- ᒥᓇᓂᓭᐃᐅᐃᐃᐁ·ᐃ·ᐣ ᒥᑎᑲ·ᐟ
ᑲᐅᑎᓂᒥᐟ ᐃᓀᓭᐃ·ᐃᑯᐃᑌ· ᑲᐅᑎᑕᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᓂᐱ ᑲᐊᐸᒥᑕᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᑲᐸᑕᐊ·ᓂᐊ·ᐟ
ᐁᑲ· ᑲᑭᑎᖁᐊ·ᐟ ᑕᑎᓇᐊ·ᐟ ᐊᑐᒪ ᐃᑕ ᑲᑲᑎᑭ·ᓂᑭᑲᑌᐟ ᒥᓇ ᐁᑯᑕ
ᐅᒣ ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᐣ ᐅᑎᑕᓂᐊ·ᐣ ᑕᐱᑯᓂ- ᐊᓀᒪ ᐃᑕ ᑲᑲᑎᑭ·ᐊᒥᑲᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᑲᐱᒥᐱᑎᒥᐟ
ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·ᐟ ᒥᓇ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᑐᑭᖁᐃ·ᓇ ᑲᐅᒣᓂᐸᑭ ᐁᑯᑕ ᐅᒣᙾ

ᐁᑲ· ᒥᓐ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᐸᒥᐁ· ᐊᓂᐃ ᐁᑲ ᑲᐊᑐᑎᓄᓂ′ ᐊᓂᐃ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄ᙮ ᑲᐊᓂ′ₓ
ᒪᐊ·· ᑭᒋ ᑌᐸᑯᐸ·· ᒥᓐ ᐊᓱᓇᓗ· ᑭᑎᐸᓱᑦ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᑲᑭ ᐯ ᐊᑎᑭᐊ·ᓂᓂ᙮
ᐁᑲ· ᐸᑫ ᑭᑎᐸᐊᑦ ᐅᑐᐊ·ₓ

ᑲᐃᓂ ᐃ·ᒋᓱᐁ·′ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓂ᙮

ᐊᑎᐱᓭ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᑲᑭᐅᑎᓇ᙮ ᐊᑎᑭᓂ· ᐅᑕ ᑲᓇᑕ ᑭᐃ·ᒋᓱᐁ·· ᑭᑕ ᐅᐱᓂᑲᑌᓂ᙮
ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓂᓂ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄ᙮ₓ ᑭᐃ·ᒋᓱᐁ·ᐊ·᙮ ᐁᐅᓇᑎᑕᓂᐊ·ᓂᓂ᙮
ᒪᓇᓱᓯᓂᓱᐁ·ᐃ·ᓂᓂ· ᒥᓇ ᒥᑎᑎᑲ·᙮ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᒋ᙮ ᒥᓇ ᑭᐃ·ᒋᓱᐁ·ᐊ·᙮
ᐁᐅᑎᑕᓂᐊ·ᓂᓂ᙮ ᐊᓯᓯᓭ ᐯ ᐱᐊ·ᐱᑎᑭᑐᑲᓇᓂ· ᒥᓇ ᑭᓓᒋᐊ·᙮ ᑕᓂᓯ ᖃᑭᐃᓯ
ᐃ·ᒋᐊᒋ᙮ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄ᙮ ᑲᐊᓂ′ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓭ ᑭᑕ ᐅᑎᑕᒋ᙮ ᑭᑕ ᑭ
ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᒋ᙮ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·᙮ₓ

ᐊᓄ· ᒪᑲ ᐃᓇ ᓇᒧᓇ ᓂᓯ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐊ·᙮ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑐᐊ· ᐅᒋᑕ·
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ᐁᐸᒥ ᐊᒋ᙮ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐁᑲ ᑲᑭᐊᔪᑎᑫᓂ᙮ ᒥᓇ ᑭᑲᒥᓂ᙮ ᑲᑭᐃᓯ ᐅᓂᓯ ᑲᑭᐃᓯ
ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·᙮ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ· ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄ᙮ ᑲᐊᓴᓂ′ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓭ ᑭᑕ ᐅᑎᑕᒋ᙮ ᑭᑕ ᑭ
ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᒋ᙮ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·᙮ₓ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᑲᓇᐊ·᙮ᑕᑦ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑭᐃᓯ ᒥᓇᐸᒋᑕ′ ᐊᑭᓂ· ᑭᑕ
ᐊᒋ ᐊᓯᑕ′ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓂᓂ°ₓ ᓇᒧᓇ ᒪᑲ ᑫᑲ· ᒪᓯᓇᐊᒪ·᙮ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑲᐃ· ᐃᓯ
ᐅᓇᑎᑕᒋ᙮ ᐅᒣᓂ° ᑲᐃᓂᓂᑦ᙮ₓ

ᓇᑎᐱ· ᐁ·ᓄᑕᓭ ᑭᐁ·ᓂᓄ᙮ ᓇᒧᓇ ᑫᑲ· ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐊ·ᓭ ᐊᓂᐃ ᐊᑎᑭ᙮
ᑲᐅᑎᓂᑲᑌᑭ ᑲᐅᑎᓂᐊ·ᑭ ᐊᑐᑎᑫᐃ·ᓭ ᑭᑕ ᑭ ᒪᒪᐃ· ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᒋ᙮
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ᐅᒋ ᐱᒪᒋᐅᒋ᙮ ᐃᓂᓂᐊ·᙮ₓ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᒪᓂᑐᐸ ᑲᓇᐊ·ᐸᑦ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑭᐃᓯ ᒥᓇᐊᐸᒋᑕ′ ᐊᑎᑭᓂ· ᑭᑕ
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ᐅᓇᑎᑕᒋ᙮ ᐅᒣᓂ° ᑲᐃᓂᓂᑦ᙮ₓ

ᐁᑲ· ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭ ᐃᓇ ᑎᐯᓂᑦ ᑭᐁ·ᑎᓄ᙮ ᐅᒣᓂ° ᐊᑎᑭᓂ° ᐊ·ᓇᓯᐊ·ᑦ
ᐊᐁ·ᓇ ᑫᑭᐊᐸᒋᑕ′ ᐊᑎᑭᓂ° ᐃ·ᓇ ᐊ·ᓇᓯᐊ·ᑦ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑫᐊᑎ ᐃᓯ
ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐊ·ᓂᓂ'ₓ ᒥᐣᑕ· ᐱᐅᑎ ᐃᑌ ᐯᐅᒋ ᐊ·ᓇᓯᐊ·ᑌ° ᑕᓂᓯ ᑫᐃᓯ
ᐊᐸᒋᑕᓂᐊ·ᓂ᙮ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑎᑭₓ ᓇᒧᓇ ᑫᑲ· ᑭᐅᓇᑎᑕᓂᐊ·ᓭ ᑕᓂᓯ ᑫᑭ ᐃᓯ
ᑎᐸᐹᑲᑌᓂ ᐅᒪ ᐊᑎᑭ ᑲᑭ ᐅᑎᓇ᙮ ᐅᑭᒪᐃ·ᓭₓ

NORTHERN MANITOBA - A BENCHMARK REPORT

The Purpose and Role of the Commission

THE PURPOSE AND ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The Northern Manitoba Economic Development Commission was formed in October, 1991 by the Manitoba Government's Minister of Northern Affairs, to prepare a *Sustainable Economic Development Plan for Northern Manitoba for the 1990s.*

To produce this *Plan* and to ensure that a "Northern vision" of sustainable economic development is foremost in the plan, the Commissioners have undertaken to consult with various individuals, groups, associations, corporations, First Nations, community councils, industry, small businesses, and others throughout Northern Manitoba.

Through this extensive human interaction, along with technical research and analysis on selected issues, the Commission will examine the human, structural and economic potential of the region to ensure that their purpose and ultimately, their Sustainable Economic Development Plan will contain strategies for;

- maintaining and enhancing the quality of life for all northerners through appropriate economic development.

- ensuring that all Manitobans are provided with the opportunity to present ideas which may be appropriate within a changing economic environment.

- identifying the obstacles and constraints that exist to achieving peoples economic security and well-being.

- ensuring that education is culturally appropriate and serves northerner's needs for self development.

- ensuring that the training needs of Northern Manitobans are identified in order to enable them to participate in economic and social development initiatives.

- building understanding and linkages between people and institutions by strengthening the northern region and its economy.

Thomas Henley
Commissioner and Chairman

Thomas Henley is associate director and associate professor at the Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba. Thomas is a member of the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy and the Federal Environmental Assessment Panel reviewing the North Central Transmission Line Project. He has gained international experience as a member of the Manitoba–Russia Task Force on Sustainable Development. Thomas has also authored a number of papers related to resources and environmental management, with a particular focus on sustainable development, environmental impact assessment and northern economic development. Born in Sherridon and raised in Lynn Lake, Thomas has been involved in numerous northern economic initiatives.

Sonny Klyne
Commissioner

Sonny Klyne is the former Mayor of Camperville, Manitoba. He is a Past Executive Member of the Northern Association of Community Councils. He is a member of the Manitoba Metis Federation. He also served as school trustee for Duck Mountain School Division #34 for six years, until 1992. Sonny has been involved in many community service committees. Sonny graduated from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1979, posted to Winnipegosis and remained in the force until December of 1982. He also worked for the Department of Family Services in 1984 out of Swan River, Manitoba, until 1985.

Adrian DeGroot, Sr.
Commissioner

Adrian DeGroot, Sr. is a 19 year resident of Northern Manitoba and is beginning his 15th year as a Councillor for the City of Thompson. Adrian is a Past President of the Manitoba Association of Urban Municipalities and of the Norman Regional Development Corporation. During his tenure as a Councillor, Adrian has helped develop amendments to several Provincial Acts, founded the Thompson Industrial Commission, and has actively supported the establishment of Community Futures in the Norman region. Adrian is firmly committed to developing community driven development initiatives.

Doug Webber
Commissioner

Doug Webber is the Mayor of Churchill, an active supporter of Norman, Hudson Bay Association, and The Pas–Port of Churchill Promotion Committee. From 1981-1985 Doug was President of the Manitoba Lodges and Outfitters Association, and owns and manages fishing and hunting lodges, as well as an air charter service. Doug founded Akjuit Aerospace to develop Spaceport Canada at Churchill. He joined the Royal Canadian Navy in June of 1962, posted to Churchill in the summer of 1963, and was honourably discharged in September of 1965. Doug has managed various retail/ wholesale businesses from September 1965 until June 1981. He was a member of the Churchill Volunteer Fire Department from 1969 to 1979, advancing to Fire Chief.

Pascall Bighetty
Commissioner

Pascall Bighetty is Special Advisor to the Regional Director with the Department of Indian Affairs. Pascall was the former Band Chief of Mathias Colomb First Nation, Pukatawagan, as well as the former Chairman of Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO). Pascall holds an Honours Degree in Political Studies – Brandon and University of Manitoba and has successfully completed a Senior Management Course at Banff, Alberta.

CREDITS

COVER

The artwork on the cover is the work of Pauline Anne Braun,
a Canadian artist who lives in Thompson Manitoba.
Ms. Braun has participated in many major group exhibitions throughout Manitoba,
and has won several awards for her work, including Honourable Mention
at the Manitoba Society of Artists Juried Art Show in Winnipeg in 1992,
and First Prize (Watercolour) and Second Prize (Drawing)
at the Northern Juried Art Show in The Pas in 1992.

Ms. Braun is involved in the Northern community
through teaching adult beginners watercolours at the YWCA in Thompson
and giving weekend watercolour workshops in Northern Manitoba.

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